

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 79.—Vol. III.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1843.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE NELSON STATUE.

There is a very general impression that we have not, as a nation, made sufficient use of that principle, as an impulse to great exertions, which in former times constituted the very spirit of chivalry, and which, at a more modern period, Burke called the "cheap defence of nations." We do not mean that we have no admiration of heroic deeds in war, or no estimation for greatness of other kinds; but we have not been sufficiently alive to the importance of proving that admiration and that esteem. The outward and visible marks of merit were, till recently, very sparingly bestowed even in the military and naval services, and then they were almost exclusively confined to the superior ranks. No other kind of merit whatever was acknowledged even to this extent. The death of the great in action, or the great in thought, scarcely altered their position among us. The greatest names our annals have had to boast, have frequently been long without a public memorial of their names, or a public tribute to their worth. There has been a neglect and apathy on the subject not to be accounted for in a satisfactory manner. The indifference appears to have been the same, whether its object was the warrior or the sage. We have some hopes, however, that the reproach is one from which we shall gradually clear ourselves.

The statue of Nelson—the hero of Trafalgar—having been completed, has been for a short space made visible to the public from a nearer point of view than many of them are destined to have of it in future. It has been exhibited on the surface of *terra firma*, previous to its elevation to the summit of the column, henceforth Nelson's Column, in Trafalgar-square—a locality which, were it not for the common-place character of the front of the National Gallery, would become the finest open space in the metropolis. The exhibition of the statue is not only a well-advised concession to public curiosity, but an advantage to the artist—not in the pecuniary sense of the word, of course—being a means of making familiar to the people the talent of one of our best sculptors. Those who have seen his "Nelson"—colossal in size—the features true to nature—a portrait in stone, not an idealism of a hero—the costume, that of an English Admiral, "in his habit as he lived," and partaking of the every-day character, which is the great difficulty of all artists, when they have to deal with the costume of the nineteenth century in any shape—a costume which no skill can elevate to dignity, or transform to the graceful—will have received, probably, a mingled impression. Unless they remembered they were looking at an object intended to be seen only at a great elevation, they may have been surprised at a sort of coarseness in the workmanship. Yet it has all the finish that can be required, and it has the great merit of likeness and character—one perhaps inseparable from the other in the countenance of such a man as Nelson. It has the sharp, angular features, the expression of great activity of mind, but of little of mental grandeur; of quickness of perception and decision; and withal, that sad air, so perceptible in the best portraits of the warrior, of long-continued physical pain and suffering, the consequence of his many wounds, which accompanied him throughout his brightest triumphs, though it never abated his ardour or weakened his energies. The expression is a peculiar one; it is more afflicting to the eye than the expression of deep thought; and though as mournful, it is less abstracted than that of meditation. It is the burden of the crown, and the shadow of the laurel; heavy is the first, and dark is the second, to those who obtain them, except in a few favoured instances; one of these favoured few Nelson was not. If ever man earned his greatness, both by action and suffering, it was the hero of Trafalgar. While we feel a satisfaction that a public memorial to him is now completed, we cannot help regretting that more than thirty years should have elapsed before so obvious a duty to his renown—a part of our national history—was accomplished. His monument can hardly be considered as a national tribute to his fame; it is a funeral record, it is raised in a sacred spot, and is consecrated by religion; the interest it possesses is of a higher and more sacred kind. This statue is the public and secular memorial—the tribute of the citizen to the warrior—and till now, in the metropolis of the nation he fought and died for, that tribute had remained unpaid!

"How nations slowly wise, and meanly just,  
To buried merit raise the tardy bust,"

seems likely to remain a reproach to us, unless the future is an improvement on the past. We are glad to see that there are some signs of an improvement. The last session of Parliament produced a vote of public monuments to Sir Sydney Smith and Admiral de Saumarez; these are names of high renown—yet they are, and will be in the page of history, second to that of Nelson. It is well to see their merits so much sooner acknowledged in this manner. The talents and the energy that form the greatness of a people, or help to preserve it, are worth encouraging, and this form of the tribute to departed greatness—that of the public memorial—appeals more

directly to posterity, while (for we are a mercantile nation in all things), it burdens it less than any other. There is one other consideration connected with the subject. Is military or naval greatness the only kind of superiority we are thus to acknowledge? "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." There are victories of science; there are conquests of mental enquiry; and those who achieve them add to the happiness of mankind, or accelerate the progress of society to a better state; with every admiration for what is defensible in "war and the great in war," we cannot but recollect that there is another side to the picture. If there is

"The morning-march that glitters in the sun,"

there is also

"The feast of Vultures when the day is done," and both should be borne in mind when drawing our estimate. On the other side there may be victories without a pang, and triumphs without a tear, and we hope the day is coming when their heroes will be equally commemorated with those of war. Emulation is equally felt by them, and fame is as strong a stimulus to the labourers in the fields of thought, as to those who sternly gather the bloody harvest of battle on shore or ocean. There is an awakening to some activity in the mind of the public on this subject, and in the hope that it may be well directed, we have thought a few remarks on it not out of place in chronicling the completion of the statue of Nelson.



EXHIBITION OF THE NELSON STATUE, AT CHARING CROSS.

This colossal statue is now completely finished. The figure of the great naval commander measures seventeen feet from the base or plinth on which it stands, to the top of the hat. The whole is cut out of stone brought from Scotland, from the Granton quarry of the

Duke of Buccleuch. It weighs nearly eighteen tons, has been taken to pieces, and the raising was commenced on Friday morning, November 3, at four o'clock. The statue has been thrown open to the public, and visited by a hundred thousand persons, in two days!



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 31.

## SPAIN.

The important question of the majority of the Queen was presented to both Houses of Parliament on the 26th. The 27th the Senate and Congress appointed a Committee to examine and report. Here, then, the real struggle commences, and intrigues of all descriptions are afloat. In my opinion the majority or minority of the Queen is of little moment; the real question is—Are the different parties now striving for power prepared to obey the laws of the Cortes, be they what they may? Decidedly not! The majority of the Queen may be declared, the Central Juntaists will consider the act as illegal, a portion of the nation not being represented in the Cortes! The Esparterists, the Francisco de Paulists, the Carlists, the Fuertists—all will proclaim the act illegal, and, as such, not obey it. To be not deceived, Spain is rotten at the core, and sooner or later must pass through the ordeal of a terrible convulsion. Can it for a moment be supposed that Narvaez and Lopez entertain the same political opinions?—the one an ultra-Moderate, the other a *ci-devant* ultra-Liberal, indeed, a demagogue! For a time they may act the hypocrite, but the day will come—and believe me it is not far distant—when they will be at daggers drawn. Already have the Chambers rung and been degraded with the disputes of some of the most influential members; the Count de Las Navas, an hacknied Liberal, accused Narvaez with wishing to establish a military government. Narvaez retaliated—cards were exchanged, and Madrid was prepared for a duel; friends, however, interfered, and the matter is settled in form but not in spirit, and Narvaez will find a formidable opponent in the Count. There will be little opposition to the nomination of a president, all parties being agreed to name M. Olozaga; it is also reported that a compromise has been effected as to the vice-president, and that two Moderates and two Liberals are to be named. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the government the insurgents still hold out in every part of the kingdom; in Leon they gained a small advantage, and made some prisoners. General Senosian, however, writes under date of the 23rd that he was in hopes the town would surrender the next day. The insurgents of Saragossa, in order to gain time, agreed with General Concha on the 25th to suspend hostilities until the government should have replied to their manifest forwarded on the 23rd. In Barcelona the insurgents seemed determined on taking the offensive; on the 24th, three batteries attacked Gracia, Sanz, Clot, and Barcelonnette, but were soon silenced by Fort Montjuich and the Citadel. The 25th ult. there was a heavy firing of musketry. General Sanz is not so sanguine as he was some few days since; he has received strong reinforcements, but not finding his means sufficient he has sent two steam-boats to Saragossa for more troops. Prim is firing away at Girona; the Tower of Saint Jean has been destroyed. Colonel Martell, the same officer whom the telegraph described as having fallen into the hands of the Queenites, is raising recruits in the Lampourdan, and has his head quarters at Figueras. A letter from Carthagena of the 21st ult., gives a description of a most dreadful hurricane on the coast; several vessels were lost and the crews perished; many vessels were upset. The Countess of Torno was daily expected in Madrid.

## PORTUGAL.

**INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT AT VIGO.**—By the Pacha steam vessel of the Peninsular line of packets, Captain Wilson commander, arrived on Monday at Southampton in four days from Vigo, intelligence has been received of an insurrectionary movement in that town, which, though few particulars of it have been obtained, seems to have assumed an important character. Captain Wilson states that he brought with him as passenger from Lisbon to Vigo General Yriarte, one of Espartero's officers, and that he came to Vigo on the invitation of the party which began the movement. Fighting had commenced on the 24th inst., and from that time to the arrival of the Pacha the city was in the possession of the National Guard, who had originated the attack. As soon as General Yriarte landed he placed himself at their head. Such was the state of confusion in the place, that Captain Wilson did not think it prudent to land. The vessel, which touched on the 24th, sent a boat on shore with the mails, but came back on account of the conflict in the town, and the bag was sent for by the authorities of the place. In the battle which occurred between the National Guard and the government regular troops the latter were worsted, but only one life was lost, and the Colonel commanding the government troops was wounded in the thigh. On the landing of General Yriarte great enthusiasm was displayed, and a firing of rockets took place.

From the hasty manner in which Captain Wilson left, this is all the information that can be collected.

## ITALY.

The latest accounts from Bologna, dated the 21st, describe the whole of the Papal dominions to be in a state of great agitation. The insurrection may be considered at an end, but the insurgents still hold out, and cause great uneasiness to the Pope. Cardinal Spinola has sent in his resignation as Governor of Bologna, but the Pope, although he has consented to grant him leave of absence, has refused to sanction his retirement. A letter from Pisa says that the Duke d'Aumale intended visiting Rome, and that he was the bearer of a private message from his royal father to the Pope. "This much is certain," says the same letter, "only a few days since the French ambassador offered his holiness an armed intervention, and that at the expense of France." The Papal brig, San Pietro, had left Civita-Vecchia for Leghorn, to bring away a number of state prisoners. A French three-decker was at anchor in the port of Civita-Vecchia.

The Duke d'Aumale reached Turin on the 18th, and took up his abode at the Palace Carignan, prepared for him by order of his Majesty. On the 20th, the Duke accompanied his Majesty at a grand review; there were also present the Hereditary Prince of Lucques, the Duke de Jenes, and the Prince of Savoye-Carignan; the Duke of Savoye commanded a brigade. The Marquis de Boyl de Puttighari has been ordered by the King to attend on the Duke.

A private letter from Lacques, of the 20th ult., says that an amateur theatrical society had been formed, composed of all the first families, having at its head the Duke de Deno. Already three French pieces had been performed at the Grand Theatre for the benefit of the poor. The houses were crowded, and the receipts exceeded £700.

## FRANCE.

We have little or nothing stirring in the political world; the affairs of Greece seem to occupy greatly the attention of the ministers, who, I am informed, highly approve the late revolution. The Chinese expedition, with M. Lagrenée, leaves on the 4th of November, but the Lyons and other commercial delegates will not sail until the month of January next year; they are to be accompanied by the Duke d'Harcourt, secretary to the embassy.

The royal family continued at St. Cloud, making frequent excursions to Versailles, where, occasionally, operas are represented. The last performance was "The Deserter."

The following is an extract from an official document; it will be found interesting:—"The high clergy of France is composed of 15 archbishops and 65 bishops. Of the archbishops, three only were named during the Restoration; the remainder since the late Revolution. Of the 65 bishops, one was appointed during the Consulate of Napoleon (Cardinal de Latour d'Auvergne); 17 were named during the Restoration; and 47 by the present Government." M. de Cornac, Archbishop of Sens, died on the 20th ult., aged 79 years.

A letter from Montpellier announces the death of Baron Capelle, well known to most of the English nobility. The Baron was Minister of Commerce to Charles X., and remained an exile for many years in England. He died on the 25th ult., greatly regretted.

I am credibly informed that a scientific congress is likely soon to be held, either at Rouen or Havre, to examine several newly-invented locomotives. The meeting, it is reported, will not separate without agreeing to a petition to the Chambers, demanding the prohibition of English machinery.

It was stated yesterday, in the *salons* of the Austrian Ambassador, that Prince Metternich had decided on sending to China not only a diplomatic agent, but a man-of-war; to protect such Austrian subjects as might trade with the Celestial Empire.

The Duke de Montpensier returned to Paris on the 27th. The Duke d'Aumale, after paying a visit to his aunt, the Dowager Queen of Sardinia, quitted the chateau of Govoria on the 22nd, for Genoa, where the frigate *Asmodée* is waiting for him.

On Sunday evening last his Majesty received, in the public rooms of the Chateau St. Cloud, M. Lagrenée, the Chinese Ambassador, the secretary to the Embassy, and all the *attachés*. It is stated as certain, that immediately after the opening of the Chambers, the Ministers will propose to settle on the Duke de Nemours £40,000 a year. The Chamber of Deputies, a few sessions back, refused to sanction the same grant. The Ministers have now made it a Cabinet question.

A gentleman, who lately left the banks of the Rhine, informs me that the Duke of Nassau, who frequently makes excursions from Biberich to Bengen, ran some danger of being upset, but was saved by a fisherman.

An English gentleman, of high respectability, and great musical entertainment, and who has for several years visited Italy, has had the kindness to give me the following notes, which I trust will be found interesting to the musical world:—"Principal Primi Tenori in Italy."—Antonio Poggi, Carlo Gusaco, Napolone Moriani, Giovanni Bassadommi, Gaetano Franchini, Enorico Tamberlick, Luigi Ferretti, Giacomina Rappa, Fortunato Borioni, Andrea Castellani, Francesco Pedrazzi, Salvatore Patti, Ignazio Pasini (engaged for St. Petersburg), and Giocchino Ramoni. "Primi Bassi Cantanti."—Domenico Cosselli, Raffaele Ferlotti, Cesare Badiali, Felice Balzar, Filippo Colli, Felice Vanesi, Prospero Derion, Gaetano Fiori, Sebastiane Ronconi, Ignazio Marini, Felippo Colletti, Antonio Superchi, Carlo Porto, Fedighini Luigi Gioza, Giuseppe Palmirini, Pro Botticelli, Natale Costantini, Achille de Bassini, and Luigi Corradi Setti. "Primi Bassi Cornici."—Casto Cambiaggio, Napolone Rosse, Agostino Rovere, Francesco Prizzi, Ferdinando Lauretta, Vincenzo Galli, Raffaele Scialese, and Guseppi Scheggi.

Mrs. Alfred Shaw was engaged at Trieste, in the autumn of 1841, in which season she appeared as *Camilla*, in Herold's "Zampa" and in Pacini's "Saffo" in the latter she took the part of *Glenene*, Derancourt being *Saffo*, Bandiali, *Aleandro*, and Salvi, *Raone*. Nothing can be finer than the part of *Zampa* sustained by Bandiali. In the spring of 1842, Mrs. Alfred Shaw was at the Teatro Regio, at Turin, she sustained the part of *Pierpolio* in "Linda di Chamouni," with Coleni as *Antonio*. She has had the good fortune to perform with the two finest Bassi Cantanti in the world, Cesare Bandiali, and Fileppo Coleni.

The debut of Fornasari at our Italian Opera was most satisfactory; he was received with continued rounds of applause. Maria de Rohan will be brought out on the 10th of November, preceded by the "Pirate," in which will appear Mario and Persiani. It is said that M. Persiani has written an Opera Buffa.

"Don Sebastian" will definitely be brought out on the 15th November. The poet and the musician have united their efforts to make the fifth act the most interesting. In this act is a duo for Duprez and Madame Stoltz, a romance for Mde. Stoltz, a trio for Duprez, Barvelhet, and Madame Stoltz, and a barcarole for Barvelhet. Berlioz intends giving a grand musical festival at the Grand Opera, on the

20th of Nov. Meyerbeer enjoys but indifferent health; the celebrated maestro, however, works hard at his "Crocato"—his "Phophte" will not be produced this season. Rossini on quitting Paris, left a musical souvenir. M. Troupena will soon publish some religious pieces of the illustrious composer.

Lablache and his family reached Naples on the 10th, by the Maria Antoinetta. Thalberg, who had been staying at the baths of Ischia, arrived the same day. Lablache is staying at his delicious villa, Pansillippe. It is expected he will perform in "Don Pasquale," at the theatre San Carlo. Thalberg intends giving several concerts. Mademoiselle Sarah Felix, sister to Mademoiselle Rachel, has arrived at Florence, and placed herself under the direction of Maestro Romani. The musical season opened at Palermo with "Roberto Devereux." La Bortolotti, Pancani, and Torre, were greatly applauded in *Elizabeth*, *Robert*, and *Nottingham*. Report speaks in the most flattering terms in Vienna of a new opera by Nicolai (the author of "Templario," called "Heimken." The King of Prussia, a few days since, sent to this young composer a large golden medal. M. Nicolai founded the grand Philharmonic concerts of Vienna. A new street in the Austrian capital has been named Beethoven Strasse. It is said that Liszt is seriously occupied in writing an opera in five acts, the libretto by George Sand. Auber's "La Port de Diable" has been played with great success at Leipzig and Frankfurt. Mademoiselle Pauline Viardot has left for the Italian Opera of Saint Petersburg.

The congress of German philosophers, now sitting at Munich, presided by M. Thiersch, have agreed that a golden medal shall be struck in honour of M. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy.

Pacini has just finished an opera called "Lucietta," to be brought out during the next Carnival at Naples.

## Four o'Clock.

I have just received a letter from Bordeaux containing the following information; part of this news appeared this morning in the *Courrier Français*. I cannot vouch for its accuracy; indeed, I much doubt it; but as it is likely to be much discussed in our papers, I have thought proper to send it you:—

"The famous Carlist agent, Negrete, is now in Bordeaux. He is in daily conference with the chiefs of the Carlist and Esparterist parties; he desires to form an union between them, and to open the campaign in the Basque provinces. As yet, Negrete has met with little success; even General Villareal has refused acceding to his plan. Negrete has many friends in England, particularly amongst the Tories. He is brother to the famous Padre Negrete, who first raised the Carlist standard in Biscay. The Basque provinces are ripe for action, but I feel persuaded they will not take up arms either for Don Carlos or Espartero, but for their privileges. A M. Ferris is, at the present moment, very busy on the other side of the Bidassoa."

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 25th August, and we are pleased to find them of a very pacific and highly favourable tendency as regards Natal, whence our advices state that, on the 7th August, the emigrant farmers held their grand meeting at Pietermaritzburg, and agreed to accept the terms of His Excellency's proclamation for the settlement of the Natal affairs. They acknowledged the supremacy and authority of her Majesty, and the great work of pacification was thus considered as concluded. The highest degree of satisfaction had been expressed by all the colonists at this auspicious result.

We are sorry we cannot yet report favourably of the Kafir frontier, another barbarous murder having been committed. In the present instance the victim was Wm. Glen, a discharged corporal of the 75th Regiment. His body was terribly mangled by the savages. The border farmers were in a state of the greatest excitement, and were all in dread of their lives when leaving their homes, as a Mr. S. Pedlar had also a very narrow escape, being pursued a distance of two miles by four Kafir. The father of this gentleman had lost 26 oxen and 2 riding horses within two months. An affray had also taken place between a party of the military, under Lieut. Bisset, and some of Tola's Kafirs, across the border, about 100 head of cattle being recaptured by our forces.

## AMERICA.

The royal mail steam-ship Acadia, Captain Ryrie, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, at a very early hour, bringing twenty-six passengers. By her we have advices from America to the date of the 15th ult. from New York, and 16th from Boston. The Hibernia had arrived out at Halifax, and was met by the Acadia on the way to Boston. The doctrine of repudiation has now become obsolete in the non-paying states. Nothing of importance has as yet transpired in the Canadian Parliament, the opening of which, by Sir Charles Metcalfe in person, we mentioned in our last. The answer to Sir Charles Metcalfe's address expresses the gratification of the house at the birth of a Royal Princess—its regret at the death of the late governor—gratitude for the facilities afforded to the introduction of Canadian wheat and flour—and a determination to promote improvements in the laws, institutions, and public works of the colony. The address also expresses regret at the want of adequate government funds to construct roads, but trusts to the energy of the people to obviate temporary inconvenience; and the concern of the house at the considerable decrease in the revenue, which, it is hoped, will only be temporary; and that the house will give its best attention to the framing of a new tariff. It is understood—and from its more central position, the choice seems judicious—that Montreal is to be the future seat of government. £90,000 is said to be the deficiency in the revenue, and a tax on American agricultural produce was expected as one measure of improvement. The number of emigrants arrived out at Quebec this season, to October 1, was 20,353, and last year, to the same date, 43,607.

From New Brunswick we hear reports of a serious collision at Prince Edward's Island, between a detachment of the Rifle Brigade, stationed there, and a large body of the inhabitants—the latter, it is said, being the assailants, and without provocation. The soldiers retreated in good order, but at length they were surrounded, and one of them struck down by a stone, whereupon the word was given to charge and cut their way through, which was done, several of the mob receiving severe wounds.

**ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.**—On Wednesday morning, without any previous intimation by the telegraph, which could not work, owing to the weather, the Great Western, Lieutenant Hosken, appeared in the river, with ninety-nine passengers. She left New York on the 19th, and has brought four days later news than the Acadia, which arrived on Sunday morning.

The *Journal of Commerce*, after giving the issue of the elections to Congress, which have already taken place, as well as those which are pending, says of the general issue:—

"The sum of the matter is this—there will be a decided Whig majority in the Senate, while in the House of Representatives the Locos will be to the Whigs in the proportion of two to one. The two houses will thus be a check upon each other; and strong party measures, on either side, will be sure to encounter opposition and defeat. The real interests of the country will be quite as safe under these circumstances, as if either party were dominant in the house. On the question of the tariff, party lines will not be the guide exclusively—a number of the northern democrats being favourable to 'protection,' while several of the southern Whigs will go for 'low duties.'"

The mission of Mr. Duff Green to England for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of commerce between his own and the British government, is discussed at some length in the New York papers.

The accounts respecting the new cotton crop are, like the preceding accounts, very contradictory, and it is hinted that this variance may be assumed for the purpose of acting upon the market. Some statements represent the crop as an average one, others that it will prove 50 per cent. below the average.

The accounts from New Orleans and Mobile, state that at both these places the yellow fever continued, without any symptoms of abatement. A vessel at New York from the latter place lost two of the crew on the passage by the epidemic.

From Brazil we learn that great preparations were being made at Rio Janeiro, for the reception at that place of the Emperor's wife from Naples.

Accounts from Monte Video, to the 11th of August, state that that port was still blockaded; that no further fighting had taken place with the Buenos Ayreans; and that Commodore Purvis had received from the British government advices approving of his conduct in keeping the port of Monte Video open.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**DEATH OF MR. HODGES, THE DISTILLER.**—On Tuesday morning Mr Benjamin George Hodges, for many years one of the most extensive distillers in the metropolis, expired, after a short but painful illness, at his town residence in Church-street, Lambeth. The deceased gentleman, though not seriously indisposed, had been in a delicate state of health for about four months, attributable, in some measure, to accident, from which he marvellously escaped with life, but which produced strong nervous excitement. Mr. Hodges was in his sixty-fifth year, and has left a widow and five children, two sons and three daughters; one of the latter recently took the habit and veil of a "Sister of Charity," at the Catholic convent, Bermondsey. The deceased gentleman is said to have amassed a large fortune by his business.

**OPENING OF THE RAILWAY TO HERTFORD AND WARE.**—Tuesday last witnessed the completion and opening to the public of the railway to Ware and Hertford, the line having been inspected and officially reported to the Board of Trade as in a perfectly consolidated and fit state for working by Major-General Pasley, the government inspector, who, in company with Mr. Marshall, M.P., Mr. Ward, M.P., Captain Mangles, Mr. Routh, Mr. John Bagshawe, the directors, and several of the company's shareholders, took an experimental trip along the line in the afternoon of Thursday last. At Broxbourne the event was commemorated by a dinner.

**MR. FARREN.**—We are happy in being enabled to state that the illness of this gentleman has taken a favourable turn, although it is still probable that several weeks must elapse before he will be in any way enabled to resume his professional duties.

**THE METROPOLITAN ROADS.**—We are glad to perceive, by the proceedings at a meeting of the rate-payers of the parish of Hammersmith, held on Tuesday last, that means are being adopted to restore the lighting of the metropolitan roads in that district during the winter months. The condition of these roads during last winter was most disgraceful to all parties concerned, as facilitating the perpetration of the most diabolical outrages.

**THE IRISH SOCIETY.**—The Lord Mayor, as Governor of the Irish Society, gave on Monday a splendid entertainment to the Mayor and several other Aldermen of Londonderry, together with Sir Robert Ferguson and Captain Jones, members for the county; and also to the masters of the 12 livery companies, who have extensive estates in the county, and to the members of the Irish Society. Covers were laid for 80. The customary loyal and constitutional toasts having been drunk, the Lord Mayor introduced, with a few prefatory observations, "The health of Sir Robert Ferguson," which was received with much applause.—Sir R. Ferguson was much gratified at meeting around his lordship's hospitable board the members of the Irish Society and the representatives of those great companies who conferred upon the county with which he had the honour to be connected so many important benefits. It was the conduct of those companies and the

other great landed proprietors that had exempted that district from the evils with which some other parts of that country were afflicted. (Hear, hear.)—The Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of the Mayor of Derry, said he had, as one of the members of a deputation from the Irish Society, visited the estates in that country, and it afforded him much gratification to know that important benefits had been derived from their connexion with the parent city.—The Mayor of Derry, in returning thanks, said he should no further allude to the particular circumstances which had brought himself and the deputation to London, than to assure his lordship that it was the anxious desire of the corporation and the inhabitants to cultivate the strongest feelings of amity. They were proud of their origin, proud of the position of Londonderry, distinguished as she had been in the early history of Protestant Ireland. (Hear, hear.) If at any time there were circumstances which seemed to them to justify the language of complaint, their complaints would be stated, not only with candour and frankness, but the inhabitants of Derry would never be found amongst those who desired to be disconnected from England. (Cheers.)—Various other toasts were then given by the Lord Mayor, and the party retired, highly delighted with the hospitable entertainment they had received.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**BRIGHTON.—THE LATE GALES.**—The General Steam Navigation Company's packet, the Menai, Captain Goodburn, for whose safety considerable fears were entertained, arrived safely in Shoreham Harbour on Monday afternoon. On her return, she spoke the Shepherdess, of Glasgow, from Singapore, the captain of which vessel desired Captain Goodburn to report "All well." The Menai had a most terrific passage to Havre, on Friday night, and was twenty hours making the voyage. Captain Goodburn reports that a Dunkirk steamer foundered off Havre on Saturday morning, and that all hands on board, he believes, perished.

**THE HERRING FISHERY.**—During the last week the fishery has gone on very prosperously off the town, and herrings have been retailed in Brighton at twenty-four a shilling. A Brighton boat, the Robert William, Allen master, caught in one night, off the North Foreland, 70,000 herrings, which fetched £123.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—The municipal elections held to-day have terminated in the return of 8 or 10 councillors, of complete-suffrage principles, turning out as many Whigs and Radicals of doubtful character.

**CAMBRIDGE.—MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.**—On Tuesday night last a gentleman, named Challis, committed suicide at Cambridge in a most determined manner. The deceased was a drawing-master as well as a clerk to Messrs. Deighton, the Cambridge booksellers. It appeared that he committed the act between seven and eight o'clock at his own residence, and the first intimation received by his family was a suspicion awakened by a strong smell of gunpowder. On entering the room in which the act was committed he was found still alive, with a pistol in his hand, which had been loaded with ball, and the weapon was placed towards the left side of his head, immediately behind the ear. The bullet had passed through his brain and fractured his skull on the opposite side. He lingered in great agony for about an hour, when insensibility succeeded, and he expired, leaving a wife and three children. Mr. Challis was the son of the butler of Pembroke College, who had held that situation many years, and was left a widower with two children, the deceased and a sister, who, from an early age, was afflicted with a spinal disease, which finally brought her to the grave, though not until she had lived long enough to witness the committal of suicide by her father and uncle. The latter shot himself. The former, on being left a widower, married the cook of the College in which he was employed, a widow named Emerson. Some time afterwards he had a disagreement with the Fellows of the College in consequence of some trivial fault they found with him, and he forthwith drowned himself in the river Cam.

**DOVER.**—In this borough the return of the municipal election gives 4 Liberals and two Conservatives.

**HASTINGS.**—There were 3 Liberals and 1 Conservative elected for this borough. **HEREFORDSHIRE.**—An alarming fire broke out on Friday morning, the 20th ult., at Dowls House, the residence of Sir John Guest, who, with his family, was fortunately absent at the time of the occurrence. Owing to the immediate alarm given, and the wonderful exertions of the workpeople, who assembled in great number, the fire was confined to the new portion of the building, in which it broke out, and therefore the damage incurred is comparatively inconsiderable.

**ISWICH.**—The return of councillors for this borough shows an equal balance, there being 5 Conservatives and 5 Liberals.

**LEAMINGTON SPA.**—The commencement of the regular hunting campaign with the present week, and the great advantages possessed by the celebrated Warwickshire hounds, with regard to kennels, country, management, and all the usual accessories of a first-rate pack, have occasioned a more than wonted appearance of gaiety at this fashionable watering-place, where the winter season promises to be one of great brilliancy. The town is rapidly filling with company, and among the latest arrivals are the Earl and Countess of Dunmore, Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, Lord and Lady and Hon. Miss Montagu, Sir James and Lady Carnegie and family, Sir John and Lady Burke, Lady and Miss Stanley, Hon. Colonel Clinton, Lady F. Ker, Count Chabot, Lieut-General Fraser, Major H. A. O'Neill, and Captain and Mrs. Williamson Ramsay.

**LICHFIELD.**—The Conservatives have had a triumph in the municipal election for this borough. Eight Conservatives and four Radicals were elected.

**LIVERPOOL.**—The municipal election of this populous borough took place also on Wednesday and ended in the return of 12 Conservatives and 4 Liberals.

**MACCLESFIELD.**—A pugilistic conflict took place near this town, between two men, named John Crump and George Hammond, which ended fatally to the latter. The survivor has been committed to take his trial for manslaughter.

**NORWICH.**—On Sunday morning two barley stacks, standing close to each other, in the centre of Cossey Park, were discovered to be on fire, and by six o'clock were in a blaze, which the inhabitants, who promptly assembled, found it impossible to quench. There can be little doubt that this is the work of some diabolical incendiary.

**NOTTINGHAM MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.**—The municipal elections took place on Wednesday. Fourteen went out, seven of each party. The result was that 10 Tories and 4 Liberals were returned.

**WINDSOR.**—On Wednesday last the election of town-councillors, to fill up the vacancies of those who go out by rotation, took place at the Town-hall, Windsor, when five Conservatives and one Whig candidate were returned, viz., Messrs. Hanson, Jennings, Tebbott, Caley, and Burridge, jun., Conservatives; and Mr. Ingalt on the solitary Whig.

**SOUTH WALES.**—A public meeting was held on Monday last, on the Penllwyn Robert estate, near Swansea, to take into consideration the distress of the country, in connexion with the Corn Laws, and to petition the Queen to dismiss her present Parliament. At two o'clock the meeting commenced, and, although the rain had been pouring in torrents, and continued to do so during the entire day; there were upwards of 900 persons present. In consequence of the rain the meeting was adjourned from the open air to a chapel in the course of erection, but which was roofed in.—Mr. Gibbs having been called to the chair, addressed them briefly in Welsh, and, having read the advertisement calling the meeting, the Rev. Mr. Davis explained the object of the meeting. They desired the present Parliament to be changed, because it did not meet the wishes of the country. They had nothing to say against Sir Robert Peel, but the country was in that sad state, that unless something was speedily done to relieve them they should all be ruined. The Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. Jenkins, M.A., and several other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the following petition to her Majesty was read and adopted:—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The Petition of the undersigned Farmers, Workmen, and other inhabitants of the Parishes of Langafelach, lower division, and St. John, in the County of Glamorgan,

"Humbly sheweth,—That your Majesty's petitioners are suffering from the depressed state of trade, which, as your Majesty's petitioners believe, has in a great measure been caused by the restrictive commercial policy pursued for a series of years by this country. That your Majesty's petitioners believing that similar convictions as to the impolicy of a restrictive commercial intercourse have been by the recent commercial and agricultural depression brought home to the minds of a great portion of your Majesty's subjects,—pray your Majesty to dissolve the present and convoke a new Parliament, and thus enable your Majesty to act on the information which the experience of the last three years has afforded to your Majesty's subjects. And your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound," &c.

**CARDIFF SPECIAL COMMISSION.**—CARDIFF.—At four o'clock on Saturday evening the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner Hughes, with a recommendation to mercy, on account of his previous good character. The court then adjourned.

On Monday morning the court was opened at nine o'clock, and immediately afterwards *David Jones* and *John Hugh* were placed in the dock. An indictment was then read, charging them with having unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, with divers others, to the number of fifty, and feloniously began to demolish and pull down a certain house in the parish of Llandelotly-bont, the property of William Lewis and others. The prisoners first pleaded not guilty, but after a short conversation between their counsel and Mr. H. Williams, their attorney, they withdrew their plea, and pleaded guilty. The Attorney-General then said, the prisoners having pleaded guilty, he did not mean to press in aggravation of punishment. Mr. Hill addressed the court in mitigation.

*John Hughes*, who was convicted on Saturday, having been placed with the other prisoners at the bar, Mr. Barton Gurney addressed the prisoners at considerable length, dwelling with peculiar force on the heinousness of Hughes's offence, and concluded by sentencing him to twenty years transportation. The other two were sentenced to seven years' transportation.

In several other cases the parties pleaded guilty, and were liberated on bail, and in some the Attorney-General entered a *nolle prosequi*. The juries then retired, and the business of the commission terminated.

**CARMARTHEN, OCT. 29.**—Yesterday *John Jones*, who is at present confined in the county gaol under seven different charges, turned Queen's evidence, implicating several respectable persons (whose names are at present, and very properly, kept a secret) in the outrages which have lately taken place. Last night the sentry on duty at Pontyberem, was fired at, fortunately without effect; and the house of Mr. Will, superintendent of rural police, was attacked, and notice given him to quit the country within a fortnight.

## IRELAND.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The usual weekly meeting of this association was held on Monday in the Conciliation-hall, which was tolerably well filled in all parts. It was very confidently stated on Saturday, and very generally believed, that Mr. Sheil, Mr. Wyse, and other leading members of the Irish Whig-Radical party, would send in their adhesion as "Federalists" to the association, but the rumour proved to be unfounded. Mr. O'Connell announced the repeal rent to be £1,142 19s. (Loud cheers.) This made upwards of £3,000 received from Saturday to Saturday. The meeting adjourned until Monday next.



SCOTLAND.

**PAISLEY TRADE.**—We regret to state that the winter trade, for which there was such extensive preparations, has been a complete failure, and but for the light gauzes and other work, which is procured from Glasgow in abundance, upwards of 1000 weavers would be going idle. The failure in the Paisley trade is said to have been occasioned by a recent change in the London fashions, which have introduced woollen shawls (principally manufactured in Yorkshire) instead of the designs and fabrics produced by the Paisley manufacturers.

**MURDER IN GREENOCK.**—We are sorry to mention that a murder was committed in Greenock on Thursday last. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon a report got abroad that Mrs. Wilson, wife of Thomas Wilson, spirit-dealer, Springkell-street, had died very suddenly, under suspicious circumstances that violence had been used. The report unhappily proved correct, as it was found that her throat presented marks of strangulation; and her husband, on whom the suspicion rests, and who, we believe, made no attempt to escape, was immediately committed to prison. The unhappy woman was seen at the shop door a few minutes before she met her untimely fate. The event, as might be expected, has excited a great sensation in the neighbourhood; and, as the parties were looked upon as decent, respectable people, it is all the stronger. Wilson and his wife were in the prime of life.

**A FATHER KILLED BY HIS SON.**—In the beginning of last week an affray of a serious nature, and which has unfortunately been attended with fatal results, occurred in Kildrummie. At a place called Greenstyles there resides a family of the name of Ritchie, the male members of which, consisting of a father and son, are shoemakers. It appears that a quarrel had taken place amongst the parties, and a scuffle having ensued betwixt the father and son, the latter grasped hold of a shoemaker's "iron foot," which had been lying within his reach, with which he struck the old man a blow on the head, which felled him to the ground. The poor man survived the assault three days, during which time he never spoke. The son has been taken into custody, and was lodged in gaol on Sunday last. The case will undergo strict investigation.

**EDINBURGH.—THIRTY CHILDREN NEARLY POISONED.**—On Monday, a number of children in the neighbourhood of Jamaica-street, Edinburgh, made a very narrow escape from being poisoned, by an occurrence which arose from a very simple inadvertency. A shopkeeper had ordered a large quantity of a species of foreign nut (not unlike the gall-nut of the Scottish oak, which is used for making ink), to be thrown out on the street, having no use for them. The nuts unfortunately tempted the children playing about the street, and a general scramble took place for the poisonous substance. They had all partaken more or less of them; some of them, indeed, stating since that they had eaten as many as twenty. The injurious consequences were soon manifested, one child after another being seized with violent fits of vomiting and retching, palpitation at the heart, coldness at the extremities, and other symptoms of having swallowed poison. Luckily, medical assistance was speedily on the spot, else the consequences must have been frightful. In one building nine children were ill, and in some families two, and even three, had to be attended to. It is understood that about thirty in all had partaken of the nuts; but it is gratifying to state, that however violent the symptoms were at an early period of the day, they were all in the evening (Monday) in the way of recovery. The nut is described as of a very bitter taste, which makes it the more wonderful that the children should have been induced to partake of it.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Maule and Mr. Justice Wightman.)

**THE SLAVE TRADE CASE.—TRIAL OF M. DE ZULUETA.**—THIRD DAY.—Monday at ten o'clock their lordships entered the court, and the jury having been called over, M. de Zulueta again surrendered and took his place in the dock. Sir John Pirie, the Baron de Rothschild, Mr. Jones Lloyd, Mr. Halifax, Mr. Ricardo, and a host of the first bankers and merchants of the city of London, gave the prisoner an extremely high character for honour, probity, and amiability. His lordship having summed up, the jury expressed a wish to retire. Mr. Justice Maule said that he did not think it necessary for the jury to consider very minutely the minor details of the evidence. The points they had to be satisfied upon were, first, was the affair a slave trading transaction, or a transaction for the objects and purposes of the slave trade; and secondly, was the prisoner cognizant of that object. The main point was the guilty knowledge of the prisoner. The jury then retired. At ten minutes after one o'clock, the jury returned into court with a verdict of Not Guilty. The verdict was received with the most tremendous cheering that probably was ever heard in this court. The foreman of the jury then begged leave, on the part of himself and his fellow jurors, to return thanks to the sheriffs, the clerk of the court (Mr. Clark), and to all the persons connected with the court, for the great kindness and attention which they had received. Mr. Sergeant Bompas said there was another indictment against the prisoner for a misdemeanour, but after the verdict which had been just returned, no evidence would be offered in support of it. He would beg leave, however, to take this opportunity of offering a few remarks in reply to some expressions which had fallen from his learned friend, Mr. Kelly, in the course of the defence. For his, Sergeant Bompas's part, and on the part of the prosecutor, he could solemnly assure their lordships, and his learned friend, that they had not withheld a single document, or any sort of evidence which could have been serviceable by its production to the case for the defence. Mr. Kelly begged to assure his learned friend, Mr. Sergeant Bompas, that he meant to make no charge whatsoever upon his fairness. He should say that he had ever, both on former occasions and the present, experienced the utmost kindness and consideration from his learned friend. The jury having been again sworn, M. de Zulueta was indicted for a misdemeanour. No evidence was offered, and a verdict of Not Guilty upon this indictment also was returned. M. Zulueta was then discharged. The jury having received the thanks of the court were also discharged. Shortly after M. de Zulueta had left the court the cheers with which he was greeted by the crowd outside were plainly heard. They were so loud and long-continued that they disturbed Mr. Wilkins in the course of his address to the jury for the defence of Mr. Haynes, and he took the opportunity of founding a most ingenious appeal upon the fact. On Sunday the jury went to the chapel in Newgate at half-past ten, returned to the London Coffee-house, then proceeded by omnibus at half-past one to the Brunswick Tavern, Blackwall, by a circuitous route through Bethnal-green, Old Ford, and Bow, to Blackwall, where at three o'clock they dined, and returned to the London Coffee-house, by half-past six to tea, being accompanied by the officers, W. Hemp, Harker, Mackee and Miller.

**William Haynes** was placed at the bar charged with, that he having, and believing that a certain drug, called sulphate of potass, would, if administered in large quantities, have the effect of endangering and destroying human life, did, on the 13th of September, at the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, administer divers large doses of the deleterious drug called "sulphate of potass," to one Mary Haynes, thereby causing mortal sickness, from which she died, and that he feloniously and maliciously of his malice aforethought did kill and murder her.—The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

**MURDER.—William Stolzer**, aged 28, shoemaker, was indicted for the wilful murder of Peter Keim.—Mr. Ryland conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Adolphus.—Mr. Ryland stated the case as it has lately appeared in the police reports.—William Merryfield, 44 A: I was on duty in Broad-street, Soho, near Silver-street, Golden-square. I saw the prisoner and Peter Keim. Peter Keim was running, and the prisoner following him. When Keim got near Broad-street he cried out "murder," and looked round. When I got round the corner I missed sight of the prisoner. I asked a woman where the man was gone. She said, "There he is, standing with a knife in his hand." I took the knife from him. I saw no marks of blood on it. I asked the prisoner what he was going to do with the knife. He said "he was going to run it into Peter Keim, and if it had not been for the leather inside his trousers, he would have ripped him all up." He was not at all in liquor. I told the inspector at the station house what had happened, and he bid me take the prisoner home and see if any one had been hurt by him. I did so, and afterwards found that Peter Keim had been stabbed. The deceased died at the hospital at four o'clock next morning.—A case of insanity was endeavoured to be established for the defence.—Mr. Ryland replied, and contended that no case of insanity had been made out.—Mr. Justice Maule summed up the evidence; and the jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of Guilty.—After some consultation between their lordships, they assumed their black caps, and Mr. Straight, the clerk of the arraigns, asked the prisoner whether he had anything to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced upon him according to law.—The prisoner made no reply.—Mr. Harker, the crier, then made the usual proclamation enjoining silence upon every person in court whilst his lordship passed sentence of death, under pain of imprisonment.—Mr. Justice Maule then addressed the prisoner: William Stolzer, you have been found guilty of the crime of wilful murder, which is one of the few offences now punished by the law with death, and it only now remains for the court to pass upon you that sentence. It appears you inflicted a wound upon the unfortunate deceased, of which he died. The weapon which you used was one of a very dangerous nature. It appears you pursued the unfortunate man, that you declared your intention to stab him, and death was inflicted under these circumstances. Your counsel set up in your defence the plea that you were not of sound mind, and that you did not know what you were doing. The jury have not been of opinion that there was any ground for the supposition, or that there was evidence to show that you were incapable of judging for yourself. Under these circumstances, therefore, it only remains for me to ass upon you the sentence of the law, which is, that you be taken back to the place from whence you came, and from thence to a place of public execution; that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that your body be afterwards buried within the precincts of the gaol, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul!—To which Mr. Harker responded, amen.—The prisoner was then removed from the bar. He exhibited no emotion during his trial or sentence.

**Thos. Adolphus Talbot**, who, under the name of the Honourable Thomas A. Talbot, had been guilty of robbing the house of Mr. Passau, where he lodged, was brought up and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. On the motion of Mr. Horry, who is engaged for the defence, the trial of Edward Dwyer for the murder of his child, was postponed to next session. The learned counsel intimated that the defence would be insanity.

**THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE CITY.**—On Tuesday, Thomas Rowe, the old cellarman, described in the calendar as a wine cooper, was indicted for feloniously discharging a pistol loaded with powder and two bullets at Thomas Waller, with intent to murder him. The facts of this case must be fresh in the recollection of our readers, and it is therefore unnecessary to give the evidence, which was merely a repetition of that adduced before the Lord Mayor. Mr. Doane addressed the jury for the prisoner, and endeavoured to show that he was not in a sane state of mind; that he had been for some time in a state of imbecility consequent on his advanced age; that he had latterly been in the habit sometimes of going to bed in the broad daylight, at others of getting up in the night, and walking for miles; and, when asked why he did so, saying that he had been to hear the nightingale. On one occasion he had mistaken two young ladies for

crowns, and actually fired a pistol at them. Evidence of these facts having been given, Mr. Ballantine replied for the prosecution. Mr. Justice Maule summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity. The prisoner was then ordered to be detained until her Majesty's pleasure should be ascertained.

**CHARGE OF FORGERY.—John Charles Ridgway**, aged 45, was indicted for feloniously uttering a forged acceptance for £33 10s. 6d., well knowing the same to be forged, with intent to defraud Thomas Smith. Mr. Payne conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Prendergast. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor was a wooddealer. On the 17th of June, 1842, the prisoner called on him, and represented himself to be a member of the firm of Felgate and Wood, upholsterers, of No. 153, High Holborn. The prosecutor gave him some goods, agreeing to give him a month's credit. A bill of exchange for the amount was drawn, and the prisoner accepted it in the names of "Felgate and Wood." The bill was never paid. The house in High Holborn had the names of Felgate and Wood over the door; but a person who had been in the prisoner's employment deposed, that there was no person of the name in the house, except a porter, named Wood, who swept the shop. The prisoner's name was Ridgway. Mr. Prendergast took an objection to the indictment. The learned judges, after a short consultation, however, ruled that the case should go to the jury. Mr. Prendergast then addressed the jury for the defence, and said he would establish the actual existence of the firm of Felgate and Wood. Several witnesses were called, who deposed to having seen persons who bore those names. Mr. Payne replied. Mr. Justice Maule summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. There were a great many indictments against the prisoner, and he had been tried on several, but acquitted.

(Before the Recorder.)

**Raynardo Luchesi**, aged 29, an Italian, was indicted for the capital offence of stabbing and wounding Dominico Mazzalini, with intent to murder him. Mr. Payne defended the prisoner. The circumstances of this case have been fully laid before the public. The prisoner and the prosecutor are both image makers, and worked together at a house on Saffron-hill, and occasionally, it appeared, the prisoner and his wife, and the prosecutor slept, in the same room. A quarrel took place between them, and the prosecutor seized the prisoner by the throat and attempted to strangle him, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed him in three or four places. It appeared that the prisoner had received a good deal of provocation before he committed the act imputed to him. The jury found him Guilty of a common assault, and he was ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for a year.

**TRIAL OF THE REV. I. BRIDGERMAN AND HIS SON, CHARGED WITH BREAKING OPEN A VAULT.**—The Rev. Isaac Bridgerman, formerly a member of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and minister of St. John's Chapel, West-street, Walworth, and John White Bridgerman, his son, a medical student, surrendered in court to take their trials on a charge of stealing a leaden coffin, containing a dead body, from the family vault of Thomas Ghorst Tawney, situated in the burial-ground of the above-named chapel. Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Wyld for the defence. The facts of this case having been so recently before the public, it is unnecessary to repeat the evidence. A number of highly respectable witnesses proved that they saw the elder Bridgerman at Ramsgate on the day mentioned in the indictment. They also gave him an excellent character both as a minister of the Gospel and in private life. The Recorder then summed up, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty against John White Bridgerman, and acquitted his father. Mr. Bodkin begged to call the attention of the Court to the fact that the defendant was not yet 18 years of age. The defendant was then brought up for judgment, and the Recorder, in passing sentence, said the defendant had been convicted of a most serious offence, and the Court felt bound to pass on him a severe sentence. The Recorder then alluded to the nature of the crime, and said that it was very much aggravated by the circumstances under which it had been committed. The defendant was then ordered to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county of Surrey for twelve calendar months.

NEW COURT.

(Before the Common Sergeant.)

**William Jones** was convicted of picking a gentleman's pocket in the hall of the Central Criminal Court.—The Common Sergeant, addressing the prisoner, said it was too bad to come and practise on such sacred ground. (Laughter.)—Sentence—Six months' imprisonment.

**ADULTEROUS AND UNFEELING ROBBERY.—Samuel Fulbrook**, aged 48, porter, was indicted for unlawfully obtaining, by false pretences, of Peter Haynes, the sum of 10s., with intent to cheat him thereof.—The prosecutor deposed that he was the father of William Haynes, who was tried for the murder of his wife, and acquitted, but who is detained until next session. On the day of the inquest on the body of Mrs. Haynes, the prisoner went up stairs and asked the prosecutor permission to wash his hands. He said he was one of the coroner's jury, and was also the parish clerk, and demanded 10s. as fees for procuring ground for the burial of the body. The prosecutor gave him the money, and soon afterwards discovered that he had been cheated.—The prisoner was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Judgment in the case of Mr. Barnard Gregory was postponed until the next session, and the defendant's recognizances were respited.

POLICE.

**LAMBETH-STREET.—Elizabeth Angus**, a middle-aged female, was charged with having stabbed her husband. Police constable Wm. Glover, K 354, deposed that, on Saturday evening, the prisoner was given into his custody on a charge of having stabbed her husband with a sharp instrument on the left side. Immediately after the occurrence the husband was taken to the London Hospital, and on calling there on that morning he (the constable) had ascertained he was to be discharged on that evening. He saw the husband, and told him his wife would be taken before a magistrate at this Court, and asked him to attend, but he declined, said it was all his own fault, as he had struck his wife first, and that if he attended at all it would be to beg his wife off. Mr. Henry, under the circumstances, discharged the prisoner. [This is a lesson of practical Christianity which deserves to be recorded.]

At the same office, **Charles Humphries**, a middle-aged man, who has for many years held a respectable and lucrative situation in the West India Docks, was placed within the bar before Mr. Henry, on a charge of having committed a violent and murderous assault upon his wife. Mr. Dickson, the superintendent of the East and West India Docks, here said that the prisoner had for some years held a very responsible situation in the West India Docks, and a better servant, or better conducted man there could scarcely be. It was his (the prisoner's) misfortune to be left a widower, with seven or eight children, and some time after he unfortunately got married to a second wife, the subject of the present charge. The second wife, immediately after that marriage, became very tyrannical over and unkind to his children by the former marriage, and this was the source of the most bitter contentions between them. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

**MANSON-HOUSE.**—The Lord Mayor stated that he had received, for the service of Christophe, Prince of Hayti, the unfortunate brother of the late King of Hayti, the following sums:—£5 from Paris, in a letter signed "Bertie Dewar"; £2, S. Y.; £1 from a Lady, through W. T. Sandys, Vicarage, Beverley; £5 Anonymous, note numbered 4171; £2 from the Rev. Henry Bead; half-a-sovereign (Sympathy).

**BOW-STREET.—DREADFUL CRUELTY TO A CHILD.**—On Friday, a middle-aged woman, with an infant at her breast, named *Hannah Clampt*, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Jardine, charged with brutally ill-treating her little boy, a child ten years of age. The neck, shoulders, and sides of the poor child, were shown to the worthy magistrate, and the bruises created a powerful sensation throughout the court. Mr. Jardine, after commenting in strong terms on the brutality of the prisoner towards her own child, sentenced her to two months' imprisonment.

**UNION-HALL.—A NEW MODE OF PICKING POCKETS.**—John Evans, who described himself as a general salesman, was charged by Luxford, 17 L, with offering the duplicate of a watch for sale to several persons on the previous evening, in the Blackfriars-road, and attempting to pick their pockets at the same time. He was remanded, that he might be seen by Forrester and other officers at the Mansion-house.

**CLERKENWELL.**—On Friday *Jane Barnett* was charged with shoplifting under the following circumstances:—About three o'clock on Thursday afternoon Mrs. Lane, upon her entering the bar of her beer shop, No. 1, Newington-crescent, saw the prisoner standing the other side of it, but leaning across the counter, and with her hand upon the till the other side, which was open and empty. Mrs. Lane immediately said, "Halloo! my good woman, you have been robbing me." The prisoner indignantly replied, "Ah! you wicked woman, how dare you accuse me of robbing you? I will never enter your house again;" and so saying she walked out of the shop. The prosecutrix, disconcerted by her manner, did not pursue her; but upon examining the till found that nearly £1 in silver and copper had been removed. She was arrested soon after, and some money was found on her person.—Mr. Combe committed her for trial.

In the Court of Chancery on Friday the Lord Chancellor gave judgment in the case of Appleby v. Duke. The defendant Sturge, who was the provisional assignee under the Insolvent Debtors, was made a party to the suit which was instituted for the foreclosure of a mortgage by supplemental bill, and the question in the case was, whether he was entitled to have his costs from the mortgagee. The course of the court had formerly been to allow these costs. The recent decisions were against the present claim, and his lordship thought with reason. It was said that the present was a case of hardship; if it was so, the Legislature could provide a remedy. On the whole, his lordship was of opinion that there was no foundation for the claim of the appellant, and the appeal must, therefore, be dismissed, with costs.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.**—On Wednesday last another dreadful explosion took place at one of the Calder pits (Coatbridge). There were 24 men in the pit, who were all more or less injured, and two lives were lost. At Carronbroe, on Friday, the 13th ult., whilst a man was getting into the cage at the bottom of the pit, the engine was set in motion, and the unfortunate individual coming in contact with the doorhead, had his head nearly severed off. He has left a wife and small helpless family to deplore his loss.

**DETERMINED SUICIDE ON PUTNEY HEATH.**—On Saturday an inquest was held at the Green Man Inn, Putney-heath, before Mr. Carter, coroner for Surrey, on view of the body of Mr. Richard Willis, aged thirty-eight, a commercial traveller, who put a period to his existence on Wednesday last, on Putney-heath, by

discharging the contents of a pistol through his head. The deceased had been a Manchester warehouseman, but lately travelled for a wholesale house in the city. His health was of late very indifferent. Some friends of the deceased spoke to his desponding state of mind for some months past. His relatives were most respectable persons, residing at Taunton, in Somersetshire. Mr. Shillito, surgeon, of Putney, said the bullet had passed the brain, lodging at the back of the skull. Death must have been instantaneous. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary derangement."

**SUPPOSED SUICIDE OFF WATERLOO BRIDGE.**—Between the hours of 11 and 12 on Saturday night, as police-constable Waters, 147 L, was proceeding along his beat on Waterloo-bridge, he found in the fifth recess, on the upper side of the bridge, a Chesterfield jacket, a jean coat, and black hat, supposed to be the wearing apparel of some one who had committed suicide by jumping into the river; the following:—"Ere you receive this I shall be in eternity Let my guilty and unfortunate career teach you not to nourish hopes in the hearts of your children, when you have not the means or don't intend to perform. Such hopes have been my ruin. Your money I have given to them who have supported me when you refused. May your end be happier than that of your guilty son.—J. E. Edwards. P.S. I have not tasted food to-day. To Mr. R. Edwards."

**DEATH FROM STARVATION.**—On Sunday morning last the body of a young man named Comber, whose father once kept a respectable public-house at Islington, was found by a policeman on Dixon's Lavers, at Islington, in a dreadful state of filth and emaciation. The body was recognised as being that of a person whose hunger had been humanely appeased at the Albion public-house a few days previously, and who was advised to apply at the workhouse for relief; but whether he had done so or not is at present a mystery. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of "Natural Death." We believe that this verdict was given in accordance with the opinion of the doctor, who deposed to the existence of an inflammation of the lungs. We have no wish to exaggerate the distress that prevails, but the frequency of these occurrences is really alarming, and makes London appear a little better than a vast living sepulchre.

**SUICIDE IN A WATER-BUTT.**—On Saturday last, Mrs. White, wife of the proprietor of the Crown Tavern, St. George's Circus, Southwark, committed suicide by drowning herself in a water-butt in the cellar. She had taken singular precaution to avoid being disturbed. The cellar door was locked, and three large barrels placed against it on the inside. A candle, which the deceased had taken in with her, was carefully extinguished, and her clothes were laid upon one of the benches she having undressed herself with the exception of her stays and chemise. Medical assistance was sent for, but the deceased appeared to have been dead two hours. The deceased was subject to temporary fits of insanity.

**EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.**—On Sunday evening last, a gentleman named Orpwood, an invalid, residing in Harwood-street, Hampstead-road, committed suicide by swallowing a small phial full of prussic acid, which had been incautiously brought to him by his brother from a chemist's. The conduct of the brother is accounted for by the fact that the deceased was in the habit of making up his own medicine from the doctor's prescription, and frequently took prussic acid. The deceased's brother, on being examined at the inquest, stated that the deceased was so religiously inclined, and was so much, in every sense of the word, a Christian, that he had no suspicion he would destroy himself. He believed that his brother laboured under pain and imbecility, and took the prussic acid to destroy his life, and that it did not occur by accident. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

**ALLEGED MURDER.**—On Tuesday afternoon an inquiry was gone into before Mr. Higgs, the deputy-coroner for Westminster, touching the death of Hugh Reilly, aged 63, formerly groom in the service of his Majesty the King of Hanover, and more lately in that of the Marquis of Hertford. From the evidence of Mr. Francis Henry Ralph, of 16, Curator-street, Chancery-lane, it appeared that the deceased was related to him by marriage. Having heard that deceased had received some injuries, which were likely to prove fatal, he called on him on Tuesday last, at St. George's Hospital, when deceased told him that he believed his neck was broken, and that he never would come out of the hospital alive. He (deceased) stated further, that on the 4th inst. some disputes arose between himself and landlady, who resided at 9, Angel-court, Golden-square, (Mrs. Marsden) relative to certain arrears of rent. In the course of the dispute Mr. Marsden entered, and words ensued between him and the deceased, in the course of which, deceased called the landlady, who had been a private in the Guards, a d—d old soldier. On this, Marsden laid hold of him and put him out of the room. Deceased forced his way back into the room, and was preparing to go to bed, when some words ensued, on which Marsden entered deceased's room, carried him out, and threw him down the stairs, a height of two stories. Deceased lay at the bottom for some minutes, until picked up by a fellow lodger. He was carried up stairs and put to bed, when he said to Marsden, "You have broken my neck;" to which Marsden replied, "If you have not had enough, I'll throw you out of the window." Deceased begged that he might have medical aid; but no notice was taken of his request until the following evening, when his daughter called, and he was conveyed to the hospital. The deceased added, that Mrs. Marsden encouraged her husband to ill use him. Mr. George Pollock, house surgeon at St. George's Hospital, deposed that the deceased, on admission, had lost the sensation of his arms and lower extremities. He died on the 28th inst. On a post mortem examination, witness found there was a fracture of the fifth and sixth vertebra, and much blood had collected upon the spinal bone. This was sufficient, in witness's opinion, to cause death.—On Thursday the inquest was resumed, and after the examination of several witnesses, from whom nothing additional was elicited, the jury returned a verdict of "Murder."

**BURGLARIES.**—On Tuesday information was received that on Friday night last the house of the Rev. R. Meek, Vicar of Sutton Bonington, Nottinghamshire, was broken into by five men, and robbed of two dozen silver table and dessert forks, ten heavy silver plate spoons, five dessert spoons, a silver bread knife, a large silver fish slice, pair of salt spoons, pair of candlesticks, and a bottle stand, a lady's gold watch, with Roman letters in gold, a silver watch, and a gold seal attached, with the device of a lamb bearing a cross, and the letters R. M., a gold mourning ring "To the memory of Foster Hicks, Esq.," a linen purse, marked Brompton and Snale Bible Society, and containing £3 in gold, and another purse made of black and grey ribbon sewn together, with steel ornaments and rings, and containing five shillings and a half-a-crown.—On Sunday morning early the house of Mr. R. Fowler, at Birstall, in the county of Leicester, was broken into and robbed of three double barrelled guns (one of them new, with the maker's name, "Bussey, Loughborough"), three spirit decanters, marked brandy, rum, and gin, two mahogany writing desks, a number of silver spoons, sugar tongs, &c., a cocoa nut flute, with seven keys and silver chased top, by Nicholson, a cheese, weighing fourteen pounds, and a quantity of wearing apparel, including a bat, with the maker's name "Strutly, Leicester," and a pair of woman's boots, marked "H. D."

**DEATH FROM STARVATION.**—On Tuesday last, a poor fellow named John Smith, who was found lying in a state of exhaustion in one of the dry arches of London Bridge, paid the penalty of his poverty by expiring from starvation, at Guy's Hospital. The surgeons stated that before his admission some days must have elapsed since he had partaken of any food, and that his death had been caused by absolute starvation, and exposure to the varied changes of the atmosphere, both his legs at the time of admission being in a shocking state of mortification, the result of his wretched state of clothing.

**DEATH IN THE MILLBANK PENITENTIARY.**—On Monday Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Penitentiary, on the body of Henry Harrow, aged 24, late a prisoner. The body was a skeleton, presenting nothing but skin and bone. Mr. G. R. Grove, the governor, stated that the deceased had been convicted and sentenced to twelve years' transportation at the Hereford assizes of 1840, for horse stealing, which sentence was subsequently commuted to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, whither he was immediately removed after his conviction, in July, 1840. He was respectably connected, and with the exception of the crime of which he was convicted, he bore an excellent character. Mr. W. Bailey, physician to the Penitentiary, deposed that when deceased was admitted he had a delicate and unhealthy look, but did not complain during his confinement until the 14th ult., when he was attacked with autumnal fever, of which he died on the 28th. By a Juror.—The fever originated from the dampness of the surrounding locality, and was very prevalent about a month ago, but had since completely subsided. The prison itself was dry. There were 1,000 inmates in the prison, viz., 700 men, and 300 women. Of the former only fifteen were in hospital. After a short deliberation, the Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death." [In this case we think the jury should have returned a special verdict, stating the true cause to which the man's death was attributable. There is no glossing the matter; this kind of death is not natural.]

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.**—On Wednesday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, as the Gem, Gravesend steamer, was coming up from Gravesend, between Blackwall and Greenwich, an elderly man, of shabby-genteel appearance, suddenly leaped overboard. The vessel was immediately stopped; boats from the Red Rover, which was passing at the time, and from the river side, were put off to rescue him. He floated for three or four minutes, and was picked up in a state of great exhaustion. The Waterman steam-boat No. 3 was also passing at the time, on board of which he was placed, and conveyed to the Watermen's Pier, Blackwall, where medical assistance was procured, and he was eventually recovered. He is supposed to be the same individual who, a short period before, attempted suicide in a similar manner, by jumping overboard from another of the Gravesend steamers, just as it was leaving Blackwall Pier.

**FIRE.**—Between one and two o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire broke out at 11, George-street, Minorities, occupied by Mr. Madigan, bootmaker. The constable on duty gave the alarm by rousing the inmates. Fire engines were shortly after on the spot. It was discovered that it had originated in a room near the back kitchen, used for sleeping; and it is supposed to have been caused by the bed-clothes taking fire. The hose being led through an adjoining house, streams of water were poured on the element, and by half-past two the fire was extinguished. The whole of the lower part of the house is consumed, and the stock and premises much damaged. The contents are insured in the Sun.

**George Kingston**, a sail-maker, and native of Newport, South Wales, is charged with cutting and stabbing, with intent to murder, Mr. John Owen, solicitor, of Monmouth. He is supposed to have gone to Liverpool, with the intention of going to America or South Australia. Constable Stevens, Monmouth, holds a warrant for his apprehension.

**MARTYRDOM IN COREA OF THE VICAR APOSTOLIC, TWO FRENCH MISSIONARIES, AND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHRISTIANS.**—On the 26th of May last, the Rev. Mr. Libois, Procurator of the Foreign Missions at Macao wrote to his lordship the Bishop of Drusiparis:—"I received yesterday very sad intelligence, which I hasten to communicate to your lordship. Dr. Castro, the Administrator-Apostolic of Pekin, announced to me that, according to the information which reached him in January, 1843, his lordship, Dr. Imbert, and Messrs. Chastan and Mauban, were beheaded in the month of September, 1839, seventy Christians were also beheaded, and a hundred and eighty were strangled. There are no other details. Poor mission of Corea! It is a very terrible trial. May the holy will of God be done! In China all is tranquil in regard to religion."





THE CONCILIATION HALL, DUBLIN.

**THE CONCILIATION HALL, DUBLIN.**  
This extensive edifice has nearly been completed in Dublin, or holding the meetings of the Repeal Association. It abuts upon the Corn Exchange, with the architecture of which its front assimilates.

The Conciliation-hall occupies a considerable extent of ground, being 60 feet in front along the quay, by 100 feet in depth. The first story of the front is composed of six plain pilasters, surmounted by a belting-course, and contains three entrances. Over the centre or larger

gateway, is a representation of the ancient Irish crown and harp; and over the two side doors are Irish wolf-dogs, in stone. The upper story consists also of six pilasters, with ornamented capitals, and having *fac similes* of Brian Boromhe's harp and crown in the centre of the foliage. The spaces between the pilasters are pierced for windows, having alternately raking and circular pediments, supported by lesser pilasters, and enriched consoles. The pilasters of the second story support an entablature and cornice, with raking pediment, the *delta* being occupied by a wreath of shamrocks encircling the inscription "The Repeal Year, 1843." The whole is surmounted by balustrades, with two reverse consols and *cornu copie* hanging from the volute. A pedestal is placed on the apex of the pediment, having in front the crest of O'Connell, surrounded by a wreath of oak-leaves in relief.

The interior of the Hall is not yet completed. Its shape is a lengthened parallelogram, and at the height of 15 feet from the ground, a capacious gallery, supported on iron pillars, and running the whole circuit of the building in an elongated ellipse, is reserved for the ladies. Above this gallery is placed the full-length portrait of Mr. O'Connell, "with his martial cloak around him," very blue seas and green hills in the distance. Lofty windows serve to light and ventilate the room; whilst numerous tin chandeliers, suspended by brass chains from the gallery, though not very ornamental, are likely to become useful in the nocturnal debates.

The opening of this building was described in our paper of last week.

#### FIRST DAY OF TERM.—OPENING OF THE LAW COURTS.

Thursday being the first day of Michaelmas law term, the Judges, after partaking of a *déjeuner* with the Lord Chancellor, proceeded in state to Westminster Hall, and there, with the usual formalities, opened the several Courts of Law and Equity. Our illustration shows the procession passing through the magnificent Hall: foremost, is the Bearer of the Great Seal, and next, the Macebearer, preceding the Lord Chancellor, in his state robes, his lordship's train borne by a gentleman in court costume: next is the Lord Chief Justice Denman, followed by a gentleman-at-arms. Then follow the Master of the Rolls, Vice-Chancellor of England, Lord Chief Justice of Court of Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron, Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, Vice-Chancellor Wigram, Mr. Baron Gurney, Baron Maule, Justice Coleridge, Justice Coltman, Mr. Baron Rolfe, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, a long line of distinguished members of the profession, &c. The ceremony was, altogether, one of impressive state, and was witnessed by a great crowd of spectators.

The costume and appointments of the procession are very attractive. Thus, we have the superb crimson and gold of the bag of the great seal; the rich gold mace; and the embroidery, scarlet and ermine, of the robes; and the splendour of the jewelled collars, &c.

The Lord Chancellor also received the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Court of Common Council, at his house in George-street, and signified her Majesty's approbation of the choice which the citizens of London had made in selecting Alderman Magnay to the Mayoralty for the ensuing year.

**OLD MAIDS.**—Much has been written and said of old maids. They have been spoken of in terms of the deepest contempt; painters have represented them with crabbéd aspects, scraggy necks, yellow complexions, busts particularly bony, and fingers long, fleshless, and cold; while writers have described them as being skinny, toothless, arrogant, malicious, and wretched; but if the libellous painters and writers in question mean to contend that these are the prevailing characteristics of old maids in the aggregate, it will be at once perfectly clear that they never have studied the real flesh and blood. Theirs are merely conventional old maids! Henceforth let these libellers paint from Nature! Let them do justice to those who compose that honourable—albeit, peculiar—species of humanity, who have studied the respective characters of their suitors too deeply to be ensnared—who have met with none but those whose views were selfish, and whose affections were impure—who have not allowed their judgment to be blinded by passion—who have imagined man's love to be ethereal but have not found it so—who have never had the wish to make, in a worldly sense, a good match, and who have had sufficient sense to escape the miseries of a bad one! It is, of course, admitted that a few of these honourable old maids—for even their contemptuous sobriquet is associated with honour!—may be bony, and not very mild; but the idea of making unamiable skeletons of them all is monstrous!—sufficiently monstrous to inspire indignation. Aunt Eleanor was an old maid, and she was no skeleton: nor was she malicious, nor toothless, nor wretched. On the contrary, her figure approached *en bon point*; her teeth were white and sound, and her skin was soft and clear: she had, perhaps, a finer—a more animated—bust than any other lady in the county!—she was, moreover, just, benevolent, amiable, and pure, while her heart was full of tranquil joy, for she was in spirit wedded to her God. Nor was there in this lovely cottage of hers the slightest thing indicative of the residence of an old maid. Everything indeed was neat and elegant; everything was arranged with the most exquisite taste; but there was no minute primness perceptible. Nor must it be imagined for a moment that if the whole of her highly-prized china and glass had been swept from the sideboard and broken to atoms, she would have shed a single tear. No; nothing but love and sympathy could wring a tear from her.—*Sylvester Sound, the Sonnam-bulist.*



OPENING OF THE LAW COURTS, WESTMINSTER HALL.



POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XLIV.

JAMES EMERSON TENNENT, ESQ., M.P.

A great improvement has been effected in the law regulating patents. It had long wanted regulation, for it was, like too many other laws, by repeated additions and modifications, become intricate and complex, and a fruitful source of expensive litigation. There is scarcely an invention of any value that has been able to force itself into use without passing through Chancery, or being brought before the courts of law in some shape or other. We would merely, by way of proof, ask the newspaper reading public to try and recollect the number of actions that have sprung from the comparatively recently introduced system of wood-paving. Yet even the most elaborate modifications of the system are comparatively rude and simple to the thousands of ingenious inventions in various branches of mechanism which the wants of society call daily into existence. Were a history of inventions and inventors to be written, it would be a sad record of long years of toil of hand and brain, bringing to him who persevered through them nothing but disappointment and loss—even absolute ruin—when he seemed on the threshold of success, and when others, by seizing on the perfected invention, were acquiring fortunes. The great Watt was for a long period always involved in law-suits, and the lately published life of Dr. Cartwright, who invented the power-loom, represents him as being depressed in circumstances from the same cause; and, in fact, only saved from poverty, though the creator of millions of national wealth, by a parliamentary grant. If we turn to things less tangible than mechanism, the case has been still worse: there are many products of our manufactures for which the demand depends, not so much on their intrinsic worth, as on the extent to which they please that undefinable thing called taste.



PORTRAIT OF EMERSON TENNENT, ESQ., M.P.

The subject of our sketch—Mr. J. Emerson Tennent—has effected a great amount of good to the manufacturers of this country by the zeal with which he has taken up the subject of the law of copyright, as applied to designs. The bill which, when it did pass, has proved so useful, was singularly unfortunate; it was postponed and deferred, and thrust aside by other business, time after time, experiencing all the delays to which bills not introduced as "Government measures" are almost invariably subjected. Two, if not three, sessions elapsed between the first introduction and final passing of the act; in the last session there was a still further extension of it, which was also very favourably received. Thus improvements win their way; obstructed and delayed, but seldom—if they contain a germ or principle of real benefit—altogether defeated. The worst effect of the want of security in the property of a design was, that it repressed and checked the exercise of invention. No man or body of men will expend time and labour in producing a thing that within a day or a week from its being completed, becomes an object of pillage to all and everybody in whom the love of gain is stronger than the principles of honesty.

Suppose, for instance, a gardener was to apply himself to producing the finest specimens of fruits and flowers, and as soon as he brought them to market, they might be seized and sold by any others who had the dishonesty to seize them, without the interference of the law to protect him from the robbery—would he subject himself a second time to the chance of injury? Certainly not; and therefore the law imprisons or transports the thief who "appropriates" a cabbage or a bunch of turnips with exceeding alacrity. By this protection to the producer, and the sense of security it creates, we have that result which any one may witness for himself by walking through Covent-garden market any day he chooses. But, unfortunately, the law has taken little note of matters not absolutely tangible to the senses; and one fruitful and exhaustless field—that of invention—has been left uncultivated by the arts that are necessary to make it bring forth its fruits, and the consequence is that in this department of manufactures we have hitherto been behind our neighbours, while we surpass them in all others. The lightness and beauty, the taste—to use a hackneyed but expressive word, for which we cannot find an exact substitute—of French fabrics, no one can dispute; they are superior to ours. But we must doubt if the superiority is to be attributed to any innate peculiarities or power of invention of the French producers. We can scarcely be accused of a want of invention—certainly not of a want of application. But the fact is, the talents of our neighbours have had encouragement and fair play, while ours have not; and we shall be disappointed if, under the new system, this difference continues long to be so marked as it is at present.

Mr. Tennent, who stands prominently forward in this respect, is one of the members for Belfast. He is the son of W. Emerson, Esq., a merchant of that city; the name of Tennent he gained by marrying the only daughter W. Tennent, Esq., an opulent banker.

With the name of the banker he also gained something more substantial than that "airy nothing," namely, certain estates in the counties of Antrim and Fermanagh. He studied the law, and was called to the bar from Lincoln's Inn. He has represented Belfast since 1832, but the possession of his seat has not been undisturbed. After the election of 1841, a petition was presented against his return, and he was unseated, but in the new election that ensued was again returned. The inquiry of the Belfast Committee was one of the numerous petitions on disputed returns that excited the attention and the wrath of Mr. Roebuck, though this particular one was not so marked as some others that could be mentioned. He was made one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control in 1841; by his knowledge of matters connected with trade and manufactures he is well qualified for the situation, though in the House of Commons he is not a frequent speaker, nor anything like an eloquent one. He rarely interferes in the debates that are exclusively party ones, confining himself hitherto to the question he has taken up as his own—the law of copyright in designs. On this he is well informed, and on every occasion on which it was mooted brought to bear on it a well arranged mass of facts and information. He is tall in person, of a fair and florid complexion, and bordering on 40 years of age. He is, of course, a Conservative in his politics; but in the midst of his occupations as a law student, and an aspirant for senatorial honours, found time—it is always busy men who do find time—to devote himself to literature, giving to the world the results of his observations as a traveller in his "Travels in the Levant," a "History of Modern Greece," and a collection of "Letters from the Aegean," to which must be added his work on "Belgium," more recently published, and which is held to be a work both of merit as to composition and authority as to facts. He is a deputy-lieutenant for the counties of Sligo and Fermanagh, and an officer of the Antrim Militia.



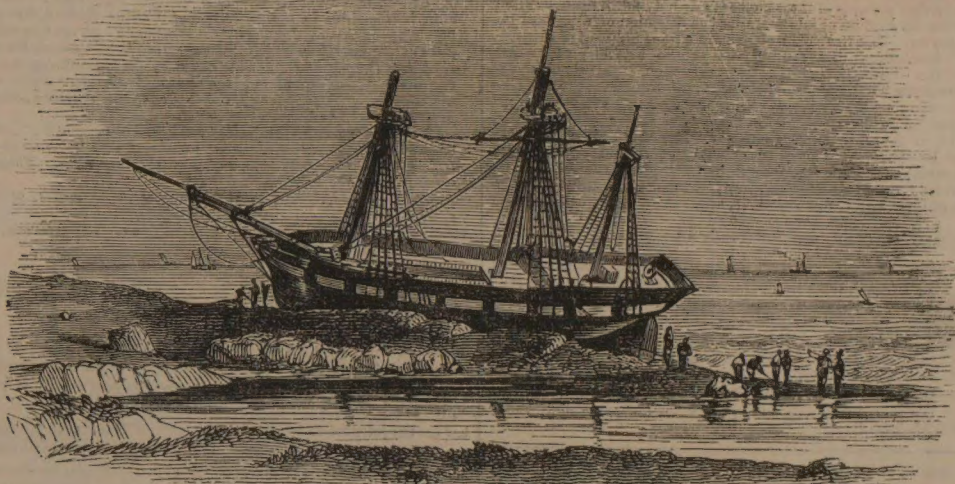
TELESCOPIC VIEW OF JUPITER AND HIS SATELLITES, TWENTY-FIRST OCTOBER, HALF-PAST EIGHT P.M.  
(From a Drawing made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.)

THE PLANET JUPITER.

The present nearness of the planet Jupiter to the orbit of the earth having made him both to ordinary and telescopic observers, a subject of much observation; and as the phenomena presented by his varying aspects are popularly considered to be the most beautiful of the "heavenly visions," we have, at the express wish of many of our subscribers, and assisted by the liberal aid of the Astronomer Royal, prepared an accurate engraving of his appearance on the evening of October 21st, when he was seen to great advantage. On that occasion the satellites visible were the 2nd, 4th, and 3rd; the first satellite was eclipsed. In the cut they are seen to the left of the planet.

The aspect of Jupiter was singularly beautiful. Near the bottom a dusky haze, clearly distinguishable in colour, and texture from the belts, gave sphericity to his figure and indicated the position of the sun. Above this was a narrow and

tolerably uniform belt below the principal belt. The bottom of the principal belt was straight, but its upper edge had the appearance—"as it were"—of two mountains (the right hand one being the higher), with a depression between them sensibly lower than the level of other parts of the belt. Also, a little depression was observable to the left of the second mountain. The right hand mountain was apparently all that remained of the great spot, which, our readers will recollect has recently been a subject of much discussion; its form had totally changed, as at first it was a round spot, adhering to the top of the belt. Above this was a well defined narrow belt. Towards the right hand there was a small lump on it (scarcely enough to catch the eye). Above this came a single belt, with a bright space evident above it, and then the collection of belts at the top, quite different from the dusky haze at the bottom. None of the belts were visible quite to the edge of the planet.

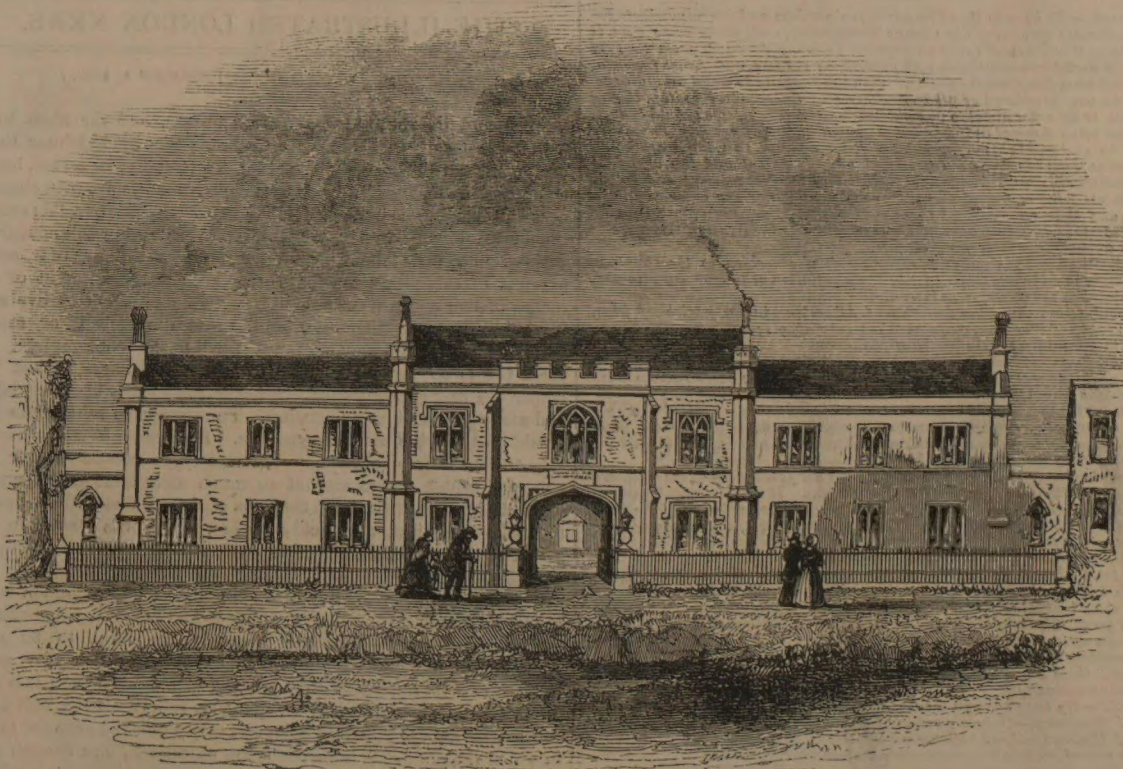


WRECK OF THE BARQUE "EMMA" ON THE NAYLAND ROCK, MARGATE.

WRECK OF THE BARQUE EMMA.

About the same time that the Burhampooter was wrecked, as we detailed last week, the barque Emma was driven on the Nayland Rock, near the entrance to Margate pier. The crew were saved; she was at anchor, and was driven from it by the severity of the gale. She was a fine barque, 311 tons burden; built at Whitby in the year 1829, and was the property of Messrs. Hackett and Co., of No. 137, Minorities. She was laden with wood, and is partly insured.

The point at which the Emma has been wrecked is one of great danger, and has been the scene of many brave and humane rescues. In the Parliamentary inquiry for the enlargement of the pier at Margate, several years since, it was given in evidence that, within memory, nearly 500 merchant and other vessels had either been brought into the harbour, or received assistance from the Margate boats in tempestuous weather; that many of his Majesty's gun-brigs had been saved by such assistance, as well as the cargoes of several East and West Indianmen.



THE AGED PILGRIM'S ASYLUM, CAMBERWELL.

AGED PILGRIMS' ASYLUM, CAMBERWELL. The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday. Of the many valuable institutions with which London abounds, few deserve

a higher place in the estimation of the philanthropist (yet few are less known) than the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, which was established in the year 1807, for the purpose of giving life-pensions of ten guineas



and five guineas per annum, to poor, aged, and infirm Protestants, of both sexes, and of every denomination; and which has been the means of distributing in this manner, since its formation, the sum of £23,500. In its principles, it knows nothing of sect or party, either in the management of its funds, or the recipients of its bounty; and as it extends the right hand of Christian sympathy to all who give scriptural evidence that they are of the household of faith, so it is indebted to many excellent clergymen and dissenting ministers of various denominations for advocating its cause; and it has at this present time 333 aged and infirm pensioners on its book. The committee of the society having for some years seen the practical good arising from their labours, were induced to endeavour to extend the benefits of the society beyond the granting of pensions: hence the origin of the noble almshouses which are the subject of our engraving. As soon as this determination was made known, William Peacock, Esq., of Grosvenor-place, Camberwell, generously presented the committee with a piece of freehold ground situated in Westmoreland-place, Camberwell, contiguous to the main road. This so encouraged the committee, that they used redoubled exertions to raise funds for erecting the requisite building, in which they were cordially supported by Christians of every denomination, more especially by the congregation of Grove Chapel, Camberwell, under the ministry of the Rev. J. Irons, who contributed upwards of £1000 towards the fund.

On Thursday, 16th of October, 1834, the first stone was laid by T. Challis, Esq., now one of the aldermen of the city of London, on which occasion the worthy alderman remarked, "that the interesting solemnity of celebrating the dedication of this Asylum was of a more religious nature than most acts of this description. The care of poor, aged, despaired, and rejected disciples of Christ, was incumbent upon all his followers; and among the many splendid public buildings devoted to charity, how few were to be found for the exclusive reception of hungry, thirsty, naked, and, it is to be feared, houseless saints, unknown, but yet afflicted by the scorns and depressed by the frowns of the world. This Asylum was to relieve such characters, and to offer them a shelter in their declining days." The alderman then remarked, that "it was customary to deposit something of value in stones thus laid; coins of Emperors or Kings had been so appropriated; but now the word of God had been selected, which contained all his exceeding great and precious promises; and this blessed book being preserved in a glass case would last for ages." He then laid the bible in a beautiful, frosted glass box, in the centre of the stone (represented by our artist as seen through the gateway), and two of the pilgrims, one aged 95, the other 88, placed their hands upon it while the Rev. James Bisset, the founder of the society, implored the Divine blessing on the building, its inmates, and the assembly.

The structure, of old English design, is by Mr. Abishon, and forms a quadrangle, affording accommodation for 42 inmates, each occupying a single room. Over the principal entrance is a small chapel for the use of the inmates; and the interior of the quadrangle is protected by sloping pent-houses, which afford to the inmates the opportunity of out-door exercise in wet weather.

We can assure our readers that they will be gratified by a visit to this excellent Institution, which is open for the inspection of visitors.

The ninth anniversary of the society was held on Thursday evening last, at the London Coffee-house, D. W. Wire, Esq., in the chair.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, the chairman, at great length and with his usual eloquence, explained the rise and progress of the society. The secretary then read the report, which was in substance to the effect that, in carrying out the Divine precepts of the founder of our holy faith, the committee have been able to erect an Asylum of late years for the reception of a part of the pensioners of the society. The Rev. W. Dubourg, in a most impressive manner, moved the first Resolution, that the Report should be adopted, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Bennet. A collection was then made. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, who, in returning thanks, said he could not let the meeting separate without calling the attention of all interested in this excellent charity to the fact that the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS had, in the most handsome manner, caused a beautiful drawing of the Asylum to be made by one of their eminent artists, which would appear in that excellent family newspaper on Saturday next; and he most earnestly recommended the friends of the society to possess themselves of such a beautiful memento of their benevolent exertions, and to have it framed and kept as an ornament.

The meeting was most respectfully and numerously attended.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 5th.—21st Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 6th.—Princess Charlotte died, 1817.  
TUESDAY, 7th.—First Newspaper printed in Oxford, 1665.  
WEDNESDAY, 8th.—Milton died, 1674.  
THURSDAY, 9th.—Lord Mayor's Day. Prince of Wales born 1841.  
FRIDAY, 10th.  
SATURDAY, 11th.—St. Martin.

IRON WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 11.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 23	1 39	1 56	2 12	2 29	2 45	3 1	3 18	3 32	3 48	4 6	4 23

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE CENSUS.—We have to thank numerous subscribers and correspondents for their favourable opinion of our Census Supplement, and, at the same time, to assure them that we shall spare no expense to bring forward, from time to time, such useful information as will gratify our readers, and insure the same favourable reception from the public. We shall continue to print new editions and copies may be ordered of all booksellers and newsmen in the United Kingdom, or by order direct to our publisher. Correspondents should bear in mind that being stamped as a supplement to our paper, it may be forwarded by post to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FREE OF POSTAGE. We are confident that no work has ever been produced of such extent and labour at the price, and we are gratified to be able to state that the Government and public departments have expressed their favourable opinion of our arduous undertaking, and their astonishment that the details of a Parliamentary document, exceeding 600 pages, could have been compressed into the limits of sixteen, and in such a convenient form for reference.

W. J. Edinburgh.—The population of the parish of Hinckley, in the county of Leicester, is given in our Census List; the population of the town of Hinckley is not stated in the Government return.

W. C. H. Atherstone.—The township of Atherstone, in the parish of Mancetter, county of Warwick, contains 3,743 inhabitants; the population is included in our return for the parish of Mancetter.

CENSUS—ERRATA.—Omitted in their proper place—Hoddesdon Chapelry, Herts, pop. 1743; Horton Kirby, parish, Kent, pop. 714; Kirkleaton, parish, Cumberland, pop. 1,902.

C. D. S. Finchley.—Thanks for his letter, his correction is noticed above. In reply to several correspondents we have to state that the returns of the population of the parishes in Scotland and Ireland are in preparation, and will be published as speedily as possible.

We are anxious to correct an error in No. 77 of our journal, as to the comparative heights of the Napoleon and Nelson columns. It is there stated that the latter is 115 feet higher than the former, whereas the entire height of the Paris column is 115 feet, and that of the Nelson column 173 feet, so that the excess of the latter is 58 feet.

G. J. Deal.—The etiquette is for only servants of the Royal Family and of persons holding commissions under the Crown to wear the cockade.

C. D. should have that edition of our journal which leaves town by Saturday night's post. The alteration may be made by our correspondent addressing a line to his newsmen.

A Subscriber.—We have not room for the tariff suggested.

W. L. S. Cape Town.—Thanks for his good wishes. We quote his amusing journal occasionally.

X. Y. Z.—We have not seen the work.

Pekeo, Prestbury.—Only a portion of the ransom-money has been paid.

W. T. Huddersfield.—If wilful neglect on the part of the railway servants can be proved, we think our subscriber may recover.

W.—Most probably the S. A., when it appears, will be well advertised.

J. F. P. St. John's-square.—Under consideration.

J. W. Conduit-street.—The fault lies with the binder.

T. N. should not complain of his inability to obtain a single copy; the better plan, to receive the paper regularly, is to subscribe for a quarter.

W. D. Landrake, Devonport.—All the numbers are reprinted, and may be had at the office, or through any news agent.

A Loyal Subject.—We believe so.

A. B. C.—We think the note correct.

W. H. P.—The acrostic has not reached us. The note has been forwarded to our chess correspondent.

"E.—The first railway established in this country, as a distinct undertaking, and intended for public use, was the Surrey iron railway, the company for which was formed in 1801.

A. T.—We do not recommend it.

M. P. S.—The distributor of stamps for the place in which our correspondent resides will grant a license (free of expense) for selling postage stamps.

J. S. B. Hull.—It will be useless for him to attempt to obtain a situation in the Customs without great parliamentary interest. To obtain a situation in the Post-office is less difficult.

W. M. A. Borough.—Our Census supplement will go postage free.

Melrose Abbey.—The portrait can only be obtained in our journal.

A Subscriber, Royal-street.—The passage referred to is Matt., cap. vii., 12 v., "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets."

S. B. Old Windsor.—If our correspondent will forward the copy it shall be exchanged.

A Widow.—No commission in the army can be purchased for the price named.

H. D. G. Edgeware-road.—The mansion is not of sufficient interest.

B. K. B.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert alone were in the carriage.

J. A. E. Brighton.—Thanks for the sketch, which shall appear.

A Constant Subscriber, Jersey.—We are not sufficiently conversant with the law of debtor and creditor in Jersey to answer our correspondent's question.

Mr. J. Trimley, Ipswich.—Thanks for his letter; but we cannot detach the matter referred to. The application upon the other point may be addressed to the person who supplies the paper.

G. W. P. Aldersgate-street.—Our correspondent's obliging letter has been referred to the compiler of the Census.

T. W. Brighton.—The imperfection in the first column, accidentally overlooked in a few copies, is what printers term a "bite," by a tape of the machine. Our correspondent's newsmen will exchange the copy in question.

A Four Months' Subscriber, Manchester.—Should order the town edition.

E. B.—The cuts in the spurious almanack in question are mere copies from a set of engravings in "Hone's Every-day Book," published many years since.

Next week we shall present our readers with a magnificent series of engravings of the grand City Pageant, on Lord Mayor's Day; the points of view being different from those in our last year's illustration of this event.

J. S. Oakley-square.—Queen Victoria was born on May 24, 1819, at Kensington Palace.

H. W.—We know of no "farthing" of Queen Anne of the date of 1702. The brass tokens (not copper farthings) of the date 1711, to which our correspondent must refer, are worthless values, and have caused an immense deal of trouble, and are pieces of no value whatever. In the British Museum are six distinct varieties of the farthing of Queen Anne; but one sort alone really circulated, and this is of the date of 1714, with the figure of Britannia on the reverse. The other five varieties are pattern pieces, struck for approval, but from which no copies for circulation have been taken. Mr. Tull, the respectable medallist, of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, has written a very interesting exposé of the popular error of the value of a Queen Anne's farthing.

See also engravings of the above in the "Mirror," vol. xvi., p. 352.

T. B. U.—The error is corrected in the present number.

Duncarenensis, Dungannon, Ireland.—See No. 74 of our journal, containing the last plan of the New Houses of Parliament, with a scale. The river front was originally stated to occupy 870 feet in length.

We have not room for "Song of the Deserted," "Sonnet," by E. A. D.; "Hymns," by P. W. S.; "To My Lady-love," by August.

J. D. Cleveland-street, is thanked for the sketch, which did not reach us in time.

Incognita.—We think not: certainly not in public.

Linton, Kent.—"The Hue and Cry" may be purchased at No. 11, Crane-court.

A Subscriber, Portobello.—We cannot undertake to determine the genuineness of advertisements.

J. N. Manchester.—We are not aware that Captain Marryat is, at present, Editor of any newspaper.

A Subscriber should ask the advice of a magistrate as to the course to be taken towards her refractory son.

G. S.—The parochial chapelry of Witton-le-Wear, Durham, is correctly stated according to the Government Census Return, 565 inhabitants. The township of North Bedburn, containing 457 persons, is returned as forming part of the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, with which the population is included. The population of the chapelry of Hamsterley is also given according to the official report, but if, as our correspondent states, it ought to include the townships of Hamsterley, South Bedburn, Lynesack, and Softley, then its population will be 1,750.

THE WELSH COMMISSION.—Next week will appear in our journal, a series of engravings illustrative of the recent trials in Wales, from sketches made by an artist who has visited the localities of the late riots. They are omitted this week for want of room.

CHESS.—"Q. G. K."—He must checkmate in 50 moves, or the game will be drawn.

Solutions to No 43 received from "Mr. Mayo," "Checkmate," "J. E. C.," and "Clericus Delgovitia."

"Veritas."—We cannot give the required information.

Q. E. D.—Received. Shall be noticed early.

Problems received from "Clericus" and "Edward."

DRAUGHTS.—"S. F."—White wins the game.

THE QUEEN AND THE NEWSBOY.—A paragraph has been going the round of the papers during the past week concerning the Queen's temporary stoppage at the Paddington Railway Station, on her Majesty's return from Cambridge, in which her Majesty's gracious condescension in beckoning a newsboy to approach her for the purpose of buying a newspaper of him, is eloquently set forth with all the attractiveness of so interesting an incident. We observe with no trifling degree of contempt the efforts that are being made by one or two obscure publications to turn this circumstance to advantage by persuading the public that theirs were the papers which her Majesty chose on the occasion, when, on inquiry, it turns out to be a sheer fabrication. The papers bought by her Majesty on the occasion alluded to were two copies of the Sunday Times (one of which her Majesty handed to Prince Albert), and not, as has been stated, Bell's Life, and some other equally attractive miscellany. If Royal patronage were the best test of excellence, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS might have some reason to be proud, as its hebdomadal appearance is not only anxiously looked for at the Castle and Palace, but her Majesty's bookbinders have received their instructions from the "highest" quarter as to the particular manner in which our publication in its collected form should be bound. We refer to this subject, however, merely to mark our sense of the charlatanism by which some persons would endeavour to cheat their neighbours and deceive the public.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1843.

Labour and its reward! it is a good phrase, and the ideas linked with it are not disagreeable. The sentence that made labour the lot of man was not altogether a bitter one. The toil may be severe, but the compensation makes it endured with contentment, nay, with cheerfulness and absolute happiness. It is not toil that is bitter, in this stage of the world's history, but the want of it; to millions in this country the suspension of their labour, or a reduction in the amount of it, are the greatest of calamities, for they bring either a curtailment of their means of living, or they render it impossible for them to live at all. Their wages are their life, and these diminished; or stopped altogether, the consequences are terrible to contemplate. To them toil is so far from being the "primal curse," that it is rather the first great blessing. But there are many kinds of labour, and many scales of compensation. To attempt to enumerate them would be as absurd as it is impossible. They range between what we take to be the two extremes—the statesman whose labour is to rule, and whose wages are not so much mere wealth, as the power over men, present fame, and the hope of future distinction—down to the pale, overworn, and sickly drudge, plying the needle in some garret of this huge city, unknown and uncared for, and by all the unceasing tasking of her energies scarcely keeping herself one point above starvation. Of all the conditions in which human nature can be found reduced on earth—and afflicting enough are too many of them—this one is surely the most to be pitied. And it is pitied—widely pitied. But it is time for society to learn that its duty is to do something else besides pity; it is amiable to commiserate, but it is far better to relieve—better still to prevent. The details that have been recently published as to the manner in which the poor and industrious are plundered, are enough to excite indignation in the most indifferent. Civilization certainly breeds crimes which a savage would blush to commit; one of them, and one of the worst, is that kind of trading on the miserable necessities of others, which has been, and not undeservedly, called "white slavery." So great is the competition for labour among thousands of females, that they are found ready to work for the smallest remuneration on which it is possible—or scarcely—that to exist. It is scarcely credible that, from these human ingenuity and avarice have found a means of

wringing money. The establishments who give out work of the kind done by this overtasked class, have been accustomed to let it to a species of contractor, in some cases, we grieve to say, a woman, who, making herself responsible for the performance of the work, makes a profit by getting it done at a lower rate by those who must work for anything that is offered, or starve. Then comes the spectacle with which the public has been made familiar; we wish we could add, been moved,

"Of misery o'ercharged,  
And duty in its service perishing."

We do not wish to go into any explanation of the laws which undoubtedly regulate the rate of the compensation of labour; but we cannot but point out the fact that here is an element introduced which does not diminish the cost of the work to the employer, while it lessens the wages of the actual worker, for the profit of a third party who stands between them. The condition of the class subjected to such a system is actually worse than that of the slave. It is worse in this respect; that though the slave worked for the profit of another, that other was obliged to feed him. But here the slave-driver takes the profit of the toil, and cares not whether the slave is fed or not. Here then is a case where public opinion may well step in, and discountenance a practice which, if extended to other branches of business, will produce dreadful results. The Prime Minister of England is said to be engaged in devising measures that in some degree may remedy the evils—the terrible evils—that have arisen from the "middle-man" system in Ireland. But industry may be farmed as well as land, and labour is as necessary to life in England as land is in the sister kingdom. If the seekers of employment can only obtain it through some one who stands between them and the employer, it is but too plain to see the results. Poverty is bitter and "sore to bide" of itself; that it should be robbed of any portion of its miserable pittance is a disgrace to the community which permits the abstraction.

The past week has been one of political expectations, rather than of political action. In London, the excitement of the election has passed away; and business has resumed its wonted course. A statement has appeared, connected with the result of this contest, to the effect that Sir R. Peel has ordered an inquiry to be made into the causes of the defeat of Mr. Baring, and much that led to it appearing to arise from the general dissatisfaction with the manner in which the machinery of the Income-tax has been put in operation in the City, that it is understood the recent notice from the office of stamps and taxes may in some degree be attributed to a wish to make it work as smoothly as possible in future, consistently with the due collection of the tax. One of the events of the week—the opening of Term, which took place on Thursday—is interesting only to those who are unfortunate enough to require the assistance of the law. If there is any one subject that can be said to engross more attention than another, it is the Irish prosecutions. So far from the report of their having been abandoned being correct, fresh evidence has been adduced, and there is every sign of their being pressed on with the utmost vigour. In Wales the state of things is not satisfactory; large meetings of farmers continue to be held, and the addresses made at those assemblies and the resolutions agreed to by them, form a strange mixture of subjects. There is an evident sense of grievance among them, but the remedies are not well understood. Thus at a large meeting held on the Penn-das-Eithen Mountain, this week, a petition to the Queen was proposed, in which political questions and social grievances are mixed up inextricably with each other. One demand is to have the costs of all legal proceedings reduced one half, and that no Clerk to a Board of Guardians be an Englishman. This is followed by a demand of the vote by ballot, and a repeal of the church rates! It is but justice to say that this petition was rejected and another carried of a much more reasonable kind. But that such demands could be proposed to an assembly of men in juxtaposition, with any idea of a practical beneficial result, is a curious circumstance. There is much to be done, we fear, in this part of the kingdom, before it can be restored to what may be called a state of tranquillity. The evils to be grappled with here are, however, more social than political; a great agent in the irritation of the minds of the people seems to be the new poor laws. In the absence of any immediate subject of engrossing political interest, the London press has turned more than usual attention to the destitution and distress of the metropolis—one form of which we have treated in another article.

It was our painful and disagreeable task last week to lay before our readers the details of a disgraceful occurrence which took place in the grave-yard in Portugal-street, on the occasion of the burial of a poor man, named Jacob Burns, who was once a respectable ratepayer in the parish, and whose remains were insulted, and public decency outraged by their being ignominiously thrust into a hole hardly a fit receptacle for the carcass of a dog. Is it not enough that the means of allaying the evils of physical destitution are denied, or grudgingly doled out to the poor, and that wretchedness is abundant in the midst of plenty, but we must also drive the populace into phrenzy and excitement by such revolting indecencies towards the ashes of the dead? Not only do the poor find that they are left in their multitudinous helplessness while living to encroach on each other's subsistence, but they are compelled even to intrude on each other's coffins, disturbing the tranquillity of death, and making pestiferous each other's graves. The Moloch of wealth—the idol of a money-worshipping age, to whose eager worship the greater part of the crowded metropolis edifices may be said to be erected—will grant no additional room to the reeking receptacles in which the accumulated corpses of the poor are thrown. The iron bed of the tyrant was not more unexpansive than the space afforded in crowded capitals to the purpose of pauper interment. Not only is insult offered to the dead, and indignation excited amongst the living by this state of things, but pestilential diseases are continually engendered, and sweep away their victims to the source of their own virulence. The wealthy, in the retirement and coolness of their country villas, or in their well-cleansed, well-ventilated squares, do not care for this; the tradesman, struggling for competence, is too much engrossed to heed or attempt to remedy it; and thus the foul blot on civilization and humanity proceeds until it becomes unbearable. That it has become so already, in most of the churchyards of the metropolis, has been demonstrated over and over again; and therefore we call upon parochial authorities, and on the Government, in the name of decency and humanity, to procure, if not gratuitous, at least cheap, unthronged, and unpolluted burial ground for the ashes of the poor. Much as the exercise of charity is required by the living, the evil to which we have adverted has reached to such a monstrous height, that it is equally imperative in its claim for amelioration. We trust that those who have energy and active benevolence will solicit, and those who have wealth will supply the means of putting an end to the revolting and inhuman spectacles of which the crowded state of our churchyards so constantly affords the disclosure. With respect to the recklessness, want of proper feeling, nay, gross brutality of the grave-diggers on the present occasion, we are so much now-a-days in the habit of recording instances of these qualities amongst all sorts of officials that they have ceased to excite our surprise.



## THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

**SATURDAY.**—At a quarter before five o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert and suite, arrived at the Castle from town, having travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway.

**SUNDAY.**—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk. The Queen and Prince Albert attended Divine Service within the Castle. The ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite and the household also attended. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated, and preached the sermon, taking his text from the 1st verse of the 17th chapter of the 1st Book of Kings.

**MONDAY.**—The Grand Duke Michael arrived at the Castle shortly before six o'clock in the evening, on a visit to the Queen. The following company were honoured with invitations, and arrived at the Castle during the day, viz., Baron Brunow, the Earl of Jersey, Sir James Graham, Sir H. Wheatley, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley. The Hon. Miss Murray and the Hon. Miss Lister arrived, succeeding the Hon. Miss Stanley and the Hon. Miss Hamilton as maids of honour in waiting on her Majesty.

**TUESDAY.**—His Imperial Highness, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, went in a carriage and four from the Castle to Eton College, about half-past twelve o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, head master of the college, the Rev. Mr. Green, and the Rev. Mr. Wilder, two of the fellows, received their royal and imperial highnesses on arriving at the college, at a quarter before one o'clock, and conducted the distinguished party through the upper and lower schools, and also the long chamber, the provost's lodge, and the library. Some of the splendid works of the fine collection in the library obtained particular attention from the illustrious visitors. After remaining a considerable time in the college, the royal party took their departure. The pupils of the college heartily welcomed the princes on their arrival. The Grand Duke, Prince Albert, and the suite returned to the Castle to lunch. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael took leave of her Majesty and her illustrious consort, and quitted the Castle soon after three o'clock, on his return to town, and proceeded to the Slough station, travelling to the metropolis by the Great Western Railway. Sir James Graham, Sir Henry Wheatley, Mr. and the Hon. Miss Stanley, also left the Castle.

**WEDNESDAY.**—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked for a short time on the terrace. The Prince afterwards went out shooting in the royal preserves in the Great Park. His Royal Highness was attended by Sir Frederick Stovin, Colonel Wyld, and Mr. G. E. Anson. The royal party had some excellent sport, and returned to the Castle to luncheon. At a quarter past five o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, attended by Baron Smet and Mons. Dedel, arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty. His Royal Highness travelled to Slough by the Great Western Railway, where one of her Majesty's carriages was in readiness to convey him to the Castle. Baron and Baroness Gersdorff also arrived at the same time. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton, the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, and Mr. George Edward and the Hon. Mrs. Anson joined the royal dinner circle.

**THURSDAY.**—His Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle a little before eleven o'clock, to hunt with the harriers. The Prince was accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands. The royal party ran one hare a ring from Wrexham Wood, where she was chopped. They found another at Upton, and, after a fast and excellent run, she was killed at Colonel Vyse's park, at Stoke. Their Royal Highnesses and party returned to the Castle about three P.M. His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands took leave of her Majesty and her illustrious Consort, and left the Castle at four o'clock, attended by Baron Smet.

**FRIDAY.**—This morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked out on the terrace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards went out shooting in the Royal preserves in the Great Park. The Royal party had some excellent sport, and returned to the Castle to luncheon. The Earl of Aberdeen arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty.

**THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.**—On Saturday afternoon his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael, accompanied by his Excellency Baron Brunow and Count Woronzo, went to Apsley House, to visit the Duke of Wellington. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck, and his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, attended by his suite, honoured his Excellency Baron Brunow with their company at dinner, on Saturday, at Ashburnham House. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael returned to Mivart's Hotel, at half-past five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, from visiting the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Windsor Castle. We understand that Dr. Wylie, by her Majesty's command, shortly after the Grand Duke's arrival on Monday afternoon at the Castle, was ushered into the royal presence, and the Queen, after a few brief complimentary remarks, stated it was her Majesty's wish that before that gentleman's departure from this country he should receive some mark of the royal favour, and the Queen was graciously pleased, in the presence of Prince Albert and a select circle of the royal household, to confer on the respected doctor the honour of knighthood. Dr. Wylie is nephew of Sir James Wylie, bart., M.D., premier physician of the late and present Emperor of Russia, and head of the medical staff of Russia, in whose service he has been upwards of fifty years. He (Sir James), in 1814, was knighted by George IV., then Prince Regent, at Ascot Races, and subsequently created a baronet. In the evening his Imperial Highness received his Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, attended by Baron Smet, M. Benkhansen, and a select circle at dinner. On Wednesday his Imperial Highness personally paid visits to Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Viscount and Viscountess Dillon, Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Jersey, Sir Augustus and Lady Clifford, &c. The Grand Duke closed his visits by waiting upon Baroness Brunow, at Ashburnham House, where his Imperial Highness took his farewell of the Baroness. His Imperial Highness gave a sumptuous entertainment to a circle of twenty, at Mivart's Hotel, on Wednesday evening.

**THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.**—This distinguished scion of the Bourbons visited Glasgow on Friday se'night, in company with three gentlemen of his suite, his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, and Sir Archibald Succoth. After visiting various places of interest in the city, his Royal Highness left for Hamilton Palace, from whence he had come. His Royal Highness is expected in London about the 15th instant.

We understand that M. de Berenger, the celebrated French advocate, arrived in town on Tuesday, en route for Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to meet his Royal Highness the Duke of Bordeaux.

**DEATH OF LORD RODNEY.**—We have to announce the death of Lord Rodney, the intelligence of whose demise has been received in town. The noble lord expired at Berrington-hall, his seat in Herefordshire, on Monday last. The deceased was second son of George, second Lord Rodney, and brother of the late peer, whom he succeeded in 1841. He was born on the 12th of April, 1784, and was unmarried. The title now devolves upon his nephew, Robert Dennett Rodney, son of the Hon. Captain Robert Rodney, Lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, born in May, 1820.

The Earl and Countess Grey are entertaining a select circle at their hospitable mansion at Howick. The venerable earl is greatly improved in health, and almost daily takes carriage drives in the grounds of Howick Hall.

**THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.**—We understand that magnificent preparations are making at Alton Towers, by the Earl of Shrewsbury, for the reception of his Royal Highness the Duke of Bordeaux. Besides the suite of his Royal Highness, which consists of le Duc de Levis, Duc Descars, l'Amiral Villaret Joyeuse, and M. de Barante, the following distinguished compatriots of the illustrious visitor will be assembled to receive him:—La Duchesse de Levis, le Marquis and la Marquise de Pastoret, le Prince de Robecq Montmorency, Duc de Guiche, Vicomte de Chateaubriand, &c. The noble earl and countess have also invited a distinguished circle of English nobility and gentry for the whole period of his Royal Highness's visit, which, we understand, will extend to about ten days.

**LORD W. PAGET AND LORD CARDIGAN.**—The grand jury, at the recent sitting of the Central Criminal Court, returned a true bill for misdemeanour against the *Age* newspaper, for a libel on the family of the former noble lord, in which the name of the latter was mixed up.

**LORD W. HERVEY.**—We are authorised to state that Lord W. Hervey is to be Secretary to the Embassy at Paris, in the place of Mr. H. Bulwer, appointed to succeed Mr. Aston, at Madrid.

His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands was visited on Saturday, by the Earl of Jersey, Viscount Canning, Prince Bariatinsky, Sir H. Webster, Count Roban de Chabot, Mr. Addington, Earl of Lincoln, Sir George Murray, Honourable Sidney Herbert, his Excellency Baron Gersdorff, Viscount Hawarden. The Prince, we hear, is making many purchases of British manufactures, to take with him to the Hague, and amongst the number are two very superb carriages.

The Earl of Aberdeen arrived in town on Monday from Sir R. Peel's, at Drayton. Sir H. Hardinge has arrived at Bedgebury, the seat of Viscount Beresford. The Earl of Lincoln has arrived in town from Nottingham. Sir J. Graham left town on Monday on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor.

The first Cabinet dinner since the prorogation of Parliament, which was to have taken place at the residence of Sir James Graham, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, on Wednesday, the 8th of November, is postponed until Wednesday, the 15th.

The Attorney and Solicitor Generals arrived in town on Monday from Wales. On Tuesday morning the hon. and learned gentlemen had a long interview with Sir James Graham at the Home Office. Sir Thomas Fremantle also had an interview with the right hon. baronet at the Home Office.

**MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.**—On Monday, Simon Watson Taylor, Esq., of Edinburgh, was united to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale. The ceremony took place at Walmer Church, and the Rev. W. B. Holland, M.A., Perpetual Curate, officiated on the occasion. Amongst the bridal party present were the Duke of Wellington, Earl and Countess Dalhousie, Lord John Hay, Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Earl and Countess Wilton, Lord Gifford, Algernon Greville, Esq., Emilias Watson Taylor, Esq., C. Watson, Esq., &c., &c. The bride was given away by Lord Dalhousie. Miss Hope Vere was the bridesmaid. After the conclusion of the ceremony, a most *recherche* *déjeuner* was provided at Deal Castle, by the noble host and hostess, Lord and Lady Dalhousie, at which all whose names are above mentioned were present. Soon after the happy pair set off on a wedding excursion.

On Monday the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a splendid entertainment on the occasion of the christening of their youngest son, who was born at the commencement of the mayoralty. The sponsors were Lord Worsley, Lord Viscount Torrington, General Dyson, and Mrs. Wigan. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. Swanton, of Winchester, by special licence, at the Mansion-house, the church of St. Olave, Southwark, in which fourteen of the Lord Mayor's children had been baptised, having been burnt down.

**SHERIFFS' FUND.**—A meeting of the subscribers to this fund was held at the London Coffee House on Tuesday, when considerable discussion was created by the non-production of the accounts, during the period of Mr. Ald. Gibbs's shrievalty. This is the only instance on record of the sheriff treating the fund as a private one, and refusing to render an account.

## THE ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.

The visit of her most gracious Majesty to her ancient and now thrice honoured University of Cambridge, has not passed away without filling the hearts of all her loyal subjects who witnessed her entrance, or heard of it, with joy, as being productive of the best consequences to those dear and long-cherished objects which she did honour to her own gentle heart by honouring. It was a visit of which learning may be proud, and from which religion may derive consolation. In commingling, as our beloved Queen did, with a grace and dignity peculiarly her own, in the scenes which have been hallowed by the footsteps of genius, and participating in their glorious associations, she rendered them still more sacred in the eyes of those who already looked upon them with a sort of natural veneration. In consenting to the investiture, in her own presence, of her august Consort with the scarlet robe of the university, she sanctioned the opinion that there is no one already so honoured who may not receive more honour by worshipping at learning's ancient shrine. Granta has good reason to be proud of the high favour which has been conferred upon her, and to record it in the brightest page of her annals; and well may she say that of all former occasions when a sovereign of England visited her classic precincts, none was marked by more true splendour, none by more manifestations of genuine loyalty, none by more general diffusion of joy.

In our last number we gave an elaborate account of the interesting and imposing ceremony which took place in the Senate House, as well as of the various proceedings throughout the town and university which marked the auspicious occasion. We also afforded the public illustrations of many of these from drawings taken by our artists on the spot. Some striking ones remained to be delineated and dwelt upon, which task we lose no time in performing, but proceed at once to lay before our readers.

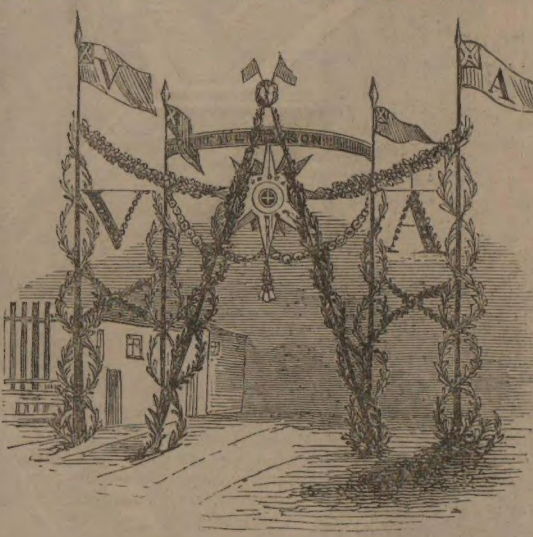
## TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.

We cannot resume our account of the royal visit better than by sketches of the principal arches erected upon the route, to commemorate the event. First is one of the arches



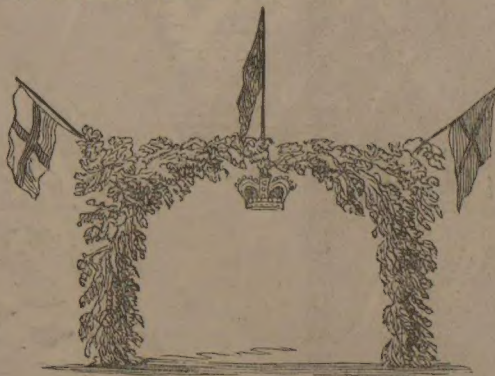
AT TOTTENHAM.

The preparations at Waltham Cross were described and illustrated in our last week's number. Proceeding onward to Cheshunt-street, Messrs. Paul and Sons had erected opposite their nursery four poles thirty feet high, with a flag flying on each. These were very tastefully decorated with various evergreens and exotics hanging in festoons, and two wreaths or chains of their far-famed roses, each twenty feet long, suspended therefrom produced a most elegant effect.



AT CHESHUNT

Next, is one of the arches erected



AT WARE.

The next engraving displays the loyalty and good taste of the inhabitants



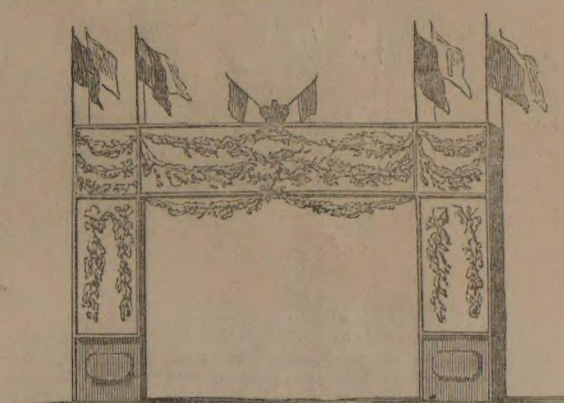
AT HUNTINGFORD.

Proceeding, we have a similar display



AT READ MILL-HILL.

Next is one of the beautiful arches



AT ROYSTON.

And lastly, a like commemoration



AT MELBOURNE.

## CAMBRIDGE.

To comprehend the bird's-eye view which we give of Cambridge, the town, as well as the colleges, the spectator can fancy his or her position on King's Chapel, St. Mary's, or any elevation in that neighbourhood; and, if not enabled, like Asmodeus, to look into the domestic circles of the colleges themselves, to have a commanding view of their quadrangles.

The town of Cambridge, in the architectural distinction of some of its university lions, such as King's College chapel, the Fitzwilliam Museum, Trinity College hall, &c. &c., and its beautiful college grounds, can challenge comparison with the seat of the sister university. The most regular part of the town is the line of streets along which her Majesty proceeded in state, after her entrance from Trumpington-street. This little village is about one mile distant from Trumpington-street, and is recollected by all who have laughed heartily over the metrical tale connected with it by the father of English poetry. There is another line of street somewhat parallel with the one just alluded to, with the peculiar straightness of which the eye is struck; this commences on entering the town by Regent-street, and proceeding by St. Andrew's-street, and along Bridge-street. This straightness is owing to the line having been, as antiquarians assert, a part of the extensive Roman road from Colchester to Chester, which passed through or by the Roman station at this place.\* This spot the Romans fixed on, as being a gently sloping hill turned to the south, with a river running near its foot, and commanding an extensive view over a level country.

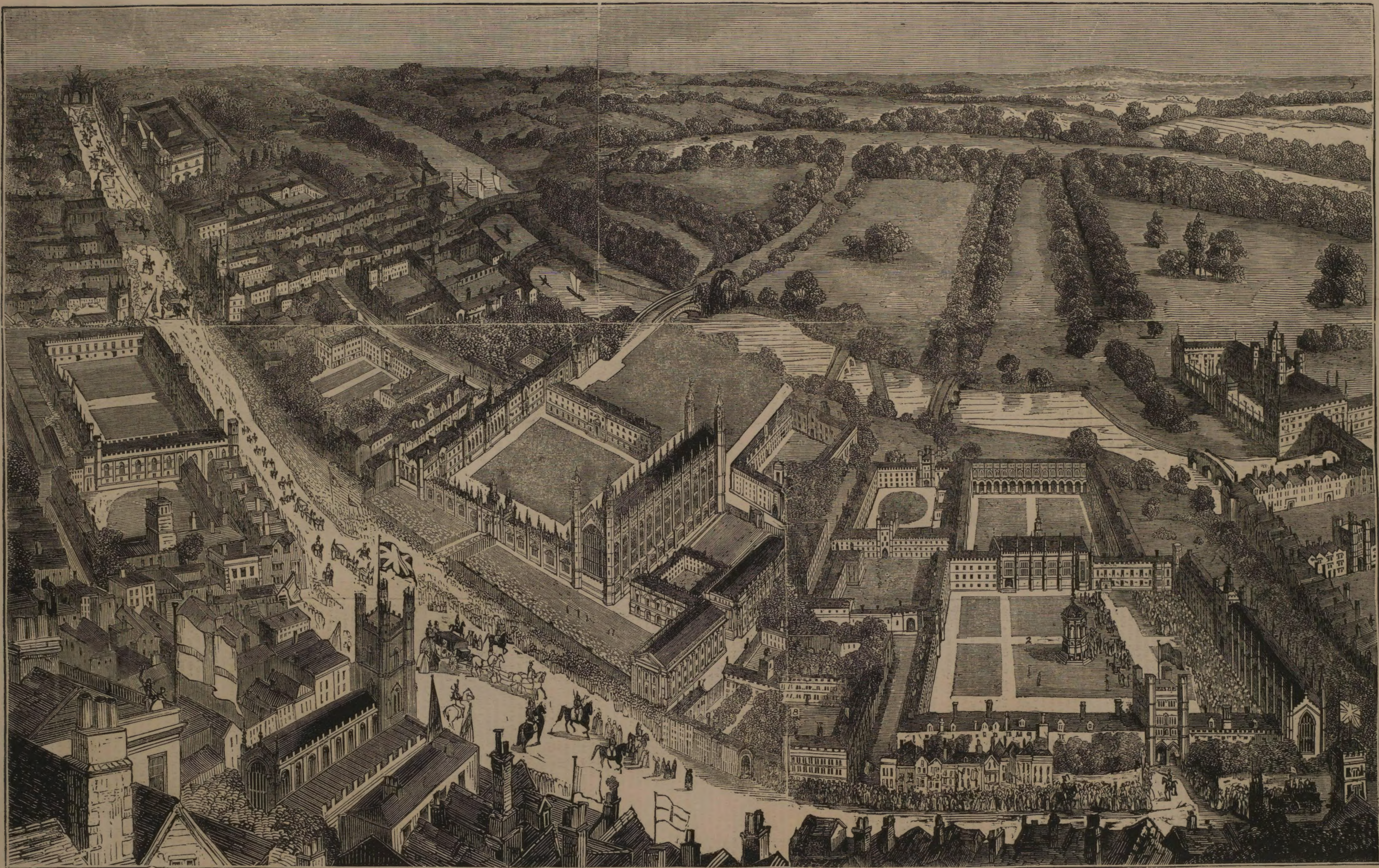
Dyer remarks in his work on Cambridge, that "perhaps no town in England is of such perfect flatness from Peter House to Magdalene College." We do not agree with the university historian, and can only account for his idea of such unmitigated flatness by his having conceived it during the long vacation. The origin of Cambridge is lost in the night of time. Antiquaries yield the honour of age to Oxford, and she is always recognised as the sister university; but from time to time some enthusiastic son or other of Granta has stood out for the superior age of his Alma Mater. The following quaint production, which is copied from a manuscript in the public library at Cambridge, as it speaks of Cantaber, or Cantabros, the supposed founder, will be found amusing from its style, and interesting from its exceeding rarity, if it cannot be depended upon for its historical accuracy. It is stated to be written by an old Cantab, named John Lydgate.

All his wits he greatlye did applie,  
To have acquaintance, by great affection,  
With folke experte in philosophie.  
From Athenes he brought with him downe  
Philosophers, most sovereigne of renowne,  
Unto Cambridge. Playlye, this is the case  
Anaxemander and Anaxagoras,  
With many other myne authours doth fare  
To Cambridge; fast gan him spede  
With philosophers, and let for no cost spare  
In the scholes to studdie and to rede.  
Of whose teaching great profit gan spread,  
And great increase rose of his doctrine.  
Thus of Cambridge the name gan first shyne  
As chiefe schoole and Universitie  
Unto this tyme from the day it began,  
By cleare reporte in many a far countre,  
Unto the reign of Cassibellan,  
A worthie Prynce and full knightlie man,  
As sayne Chronicles, who with his mightie hand  
Let Julius Cesar to arrive in this land,  
Five hundredth year full thirtieth year and twentie,  
Fro Babylon's transmigration,  
That Cassibellan reigned in Britaine;  
Which by his notable discrecion,  
To increase that studdie of great attention,  
I mean of Cambridge the Universitie,  
Franchised with many a libertie,  
By the meane of his royall favor:  
From countries about many one  
Devers schollers, by delight labour,  
Made their resorte of great affection:  
To that stodie great plenty there cam downe  
To gather fruits of wisdom and science  
And sunshine flowers of sugred eloquence.  
And as it is put eke in memorie,  
How Julius Cesar, entering this region  
Of Cassibellan after his victoorye,  
Took with him clarks of famous renowne,  
Fro Cambridge, and led them to Rome towne  
Thus by processe remembered heretofore,  
Cambridge was founded long or CHRIST was borne;  
Five hundred yere, thertie, and eke nine:  
In this matter ye get no more of me;  
Rehearse I will no more at this tyme.

So much for the antiquity of Cambridge, and it is enough in all con-

\* Vide the Bishop of Cloyne in Lyson's "Britannia Magna." Vol. II.





VIEW OF CAMBRIDGE; WITH THE ROYAL PROGRESS FROM TRUMPINGTON-STREET TO TRINITY COLLEGE.



science. It is only to be wondered so far that the pious John Lydgate did not celebrate the writing of the unequalled commentaries of Julius Cæsar by one of these same Cambridge "clarks of famous renown," insinuating that no human being could handle then the sword and the pen so well together. Graver histories state that the university was founded in Edward the First's time, and that the first authentic charter is dated in the reign of Henry the Third. The university statutes in force have been so since Elizabeth's time, who gave them to the university in the twelfth year of her reign. Who has not heard of the Cam, with its drooping willows, its sedgy banks, and its sleepy waters? Who that is acquainted with the works of the bards who have celebrated it cannot fancy himself floating down its gentle wave, or strolling by its classic marge? He should see both its banks and its waters on some day in April when a university boat race takes place, when its silence and seclusion are changed for the bustle and broil of one of Homer's battles. And speaking of the bards who have celebrated it, some of them have not been so complimentary to it. We can only make room for a quotation or two from the greatest of those who have either praised or decried old Camus.

"Nuda nec arva placent, umbrasque negantia molles;  
Quam male Phœbicolis convenit iste locus!"—MILTON.

"Jam nec arundiferum mihi cura revisere Camum."—MILTON.

Si quoque "uncos Cami remeare paludes."—MILTON.



PORTRAIT OF PRINCE ALBERT, D.C.L.

Cowley, on the other hand, shows himself at once more pious and polite—

Oh! sacri fontes, oh! sacre vatibus umbræ!  
Quas recent avium Pieridumque chori!  
Oh! Camus, Phœbo nullus quo gratior amnis  
Amnibus auriferis invidiosus mops!

The one thought no place so delightful as Cambridge, and no river so calculated for poetic inspiration as the Cam. The other thought the contrary. To Cowley, Cambridge presented nothing but *bona gaudia, doctam quietam*; from Milton one hears nothing but the *duri verba magistri*, and the murmur *ranæ scholæ*, which shows that poets, like doctors, disagree. Byron had no great regard for Cambridge no more than he had for Horace, for whom he was whipped at Harrow. The following anecdote of the noble bard's veneration for his university, and for his own particular college, is not generally known:—Lord Byron occupied rooms in a corner in the old Court of Trinity, and during a portion of his Freshman year kept a huge bear there for



THE QUEEN RECEIVING THE ADDRESSES, IN THE GREAT HALL, AT TRINITY.

his amusement. His lordship thought he escaped the law of the college, which forbade dogs only from entering within its precincts; and Bruin was confined moreover to the tower, in which his lordship's rooms were situated. One fine summer's evening, however, as his lordship and some of his gay companions were sipping their wine and smoking their cigars, with the window of the chief apartment open, and the grotesque animal sitting on the window sill, with nothing more or less than a cap and gown on him, the Dean of the College passed by. Observing the strange, and, to him, provoking picture, he immediately sent for Lord Byron, and asked him in an angry tone what he meant by such an insult to the college—"What business, my lord," said the reverend functionary, "has a bear in Trinity College?" "He is reading for a fellowship!" was the instant reply. "I'd have you to know, my lord, that such an insult—" "Mr. Dean, I beg your pardon, not for a Trinity Fellowship, but for a Johnian one!" "Oh, indeed, that alters the case, but pray send him to St. John's!" There was at this time a fierce feud between the two colleges, and from time immemorial the greatest possible jealousy has existed between them.

The Cam is said to have run originally through the second court, or present cloisters of Trinity, under the Library, which last-mentioned noble building, it is also stated, stands on ground belonging to the Town Corporation, and held by lease. Tradition says also that the present course of the Cam was only a branch or bye-stream, till enlarged for the convenience perhaps of its navigation. A plan of improvement for the course of the Cam was offered some years ago, by the Rev. J. Ashby, B.D., late Senior Fellow of St. John's, and is to be seen at the Public Library. This proposed, amongst other things,

to free the river from its present summer-houses and the brick walls which enclose it for the best part of its way through the colleges. Mr. Ashby remarks, that "Had the river continued to run in its regular (old) curvature, it would have enclosed the half of the town more completely and gracefully than at present; that is, had it gone a little distant from the grounds belonging to St. John's College to the foot of Castle-hill and passing on between Magdalene College and St. Giles's Church, fallen into its present course; in this case, it would not have directed its stream against the corner of St. John's College Walks, an inconvenience that is said to have been increased by removing the river from Trinity College to enlarge its site."

We annex here our artist's detailed description of our large

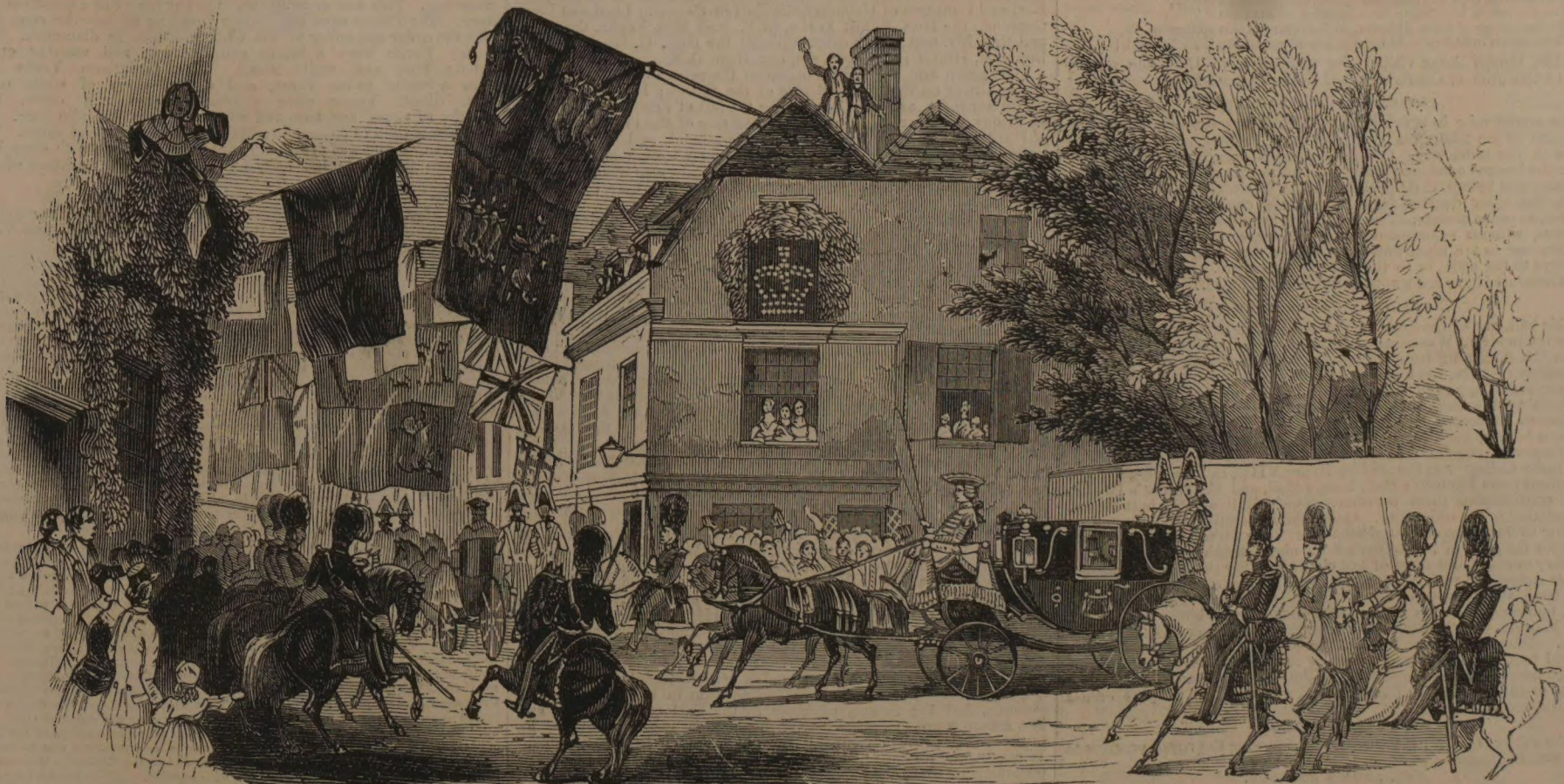
PANORAMIC VIEW.

The Queen entered Trumpington-street, passing under the triumphal arch seen nearly at the top of the main street, on the right hand of the view. The large building on the left side of the street, a little below the arch, is the Fitzwilliam Museum, the finest modern building in Cambridge: of the principal front an engraving will be found in No. 77 of our journal. The interior is not yet completed.

Somewhat lower down, on the same side of the street, is St. Peter's College formerly called Peter-house, founded early in the 13th century.

On the opposite side of the street is the Chapel of Pembroke College. The buildings of this College are ancient; the founder was the widow of the Earl of Pembroke, who was murdered in France, A.D. 1323.

Nearly opposite Pembroke College is the University Printing Office, called "The Pitt Press." This building was designed by Blome: the tower, with its



TRINITY-STREET—ROYAL PROGRESS TO THE SENATE-HOUSE.



enced parapet and crocketed pinnacles, forms a handsome ornament to this part of the street. The Pitt Press was first opened on the 30th of April, 1833.

On the right hand of the street, a little below the Pitt Press, is *St. Botolph's Church*. The large building on the same side of the way, next to the church, is *Corpus Christi College*, founded A.D. 1352. The new quadrangle is an elegant structure; the front facing the street is 222 feet in length.

Opposite *Corpus Christi College*, nearly hidden from view by a grove of lofty elms, stands *Catherine Hall*, founded A.D. 1475. After passing *Catherine Hall*, the street becomes considerably wider and on the left are seen the magnificent buildings of *King's College*—the superb *Chapel* towering above all the buildings of the university. Adjoining the *Chapel* is the *Library*; and near it the *Senate House*.

On the opposite side of the street, near *Corpus Christi College*, is seen the square tower of the *Church of St. Benedict*, usually called *St. Bennet's*. Nearly opposite *King's College Chapel* stands great *St. Mary's*, the university church. At a short distance from this church, in the same line, we enter *Trinity-street*. On the left stands *Caius College*; and nearly at the end of the street, on the same side, is the entrance to *Trinity College*, the largest establishment in Cambridge. In the centre of the large quadrangle is seen the splendid *fountain*. The building immediately opposite the entrance-tower, is the *Lodge*, in which are the apartments, where her Majesty and Prince Albert sojourned, in their late visit to Cambridge.

Large as is our view, it does not afford space for the first and second quadrangle of *St. John's College*, which adjoins *Trinity College*. Parts of the back building and the elegant Gothic bridge are shown: the latter leads to the new buildings of *St. John's College*, on the left bank of the *Cam*. Our readers must now suppose themselves in the pleasure grounds and academic groves of *St. John's*, *Trinity*, *Clare Hall*, and *King's College*: these grounds are entered from each other, and are open to all, forming a continuous park or pleasure ground. The bridge crossing the *Cam*, to the various colleges—the rich foliage—and the superb architectural assemblage—render the banks of the *Cam*, at this point, one of the richest scenes in Europe. The last bridge but one over the *Cam* leads to *Queen's College*, a very ancient foundation. The *Cam* is navigable for barges, &c. beyond the last bridge, and here are seen large warehouses for grain, coal, &c.

#### KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

In passing down the King's Parade, her Majesty was peculiarly struck with the magnificent picture presented to her view by the finest Gothic chapel in the world. Shortly after her arrival, as we have already noted in our account of the royal progress, the Queen and Prince Albert had an opportunity of admiring its internal splendour, when proceeding to attend divine service within its walls. His Royal Highness, in particular, so much admired the glorious pile, that he paid it two private visits on the following day.

A good deal of controversy, that perhaps might as well have been avoided, has taken place, as to the propriety of placing her Majesty's throne with its back to the altar. This we leave to the divines, as, in our opinion, the maxim of a journalist in such cases should be "Davius sum non Edipus." When Queen Elizabeth attended divine service within the unrivalled fane, the arrangements, according to Matthew Stokyes, were as follows:—Entering the chapel, under a canopy, her Majesty knelt down between the two doors, north and south:—

Then the provost, robed in a rich cope of needlework, standing about four yards from the Queen, directly towards the quire, in the middle of his company, kneeling of both sides, made his obeisance and curtsies three times, coming towards her Majesty. At the last kneeling at her stoole he kissed her hand, and pointed out the psalm "Deus Miseratur," inquiring whether it would please her Majesty to answer and say with him? And understanding that she would pray privately, he likewise privately said the said psalm, and after that a collect for the Queen. Which done, the whole quire began to sing, in English, a song of gladness, and so went orderly into their stalls in the quire, the Queen following and going into her travys under the canopy, and marvellously reviving at the beauty of the chapel, greatly praised it, and above all other in her realm. This song ended, the provost began the "Te Deum" in English, in his cope, which was solemnly sung in prick-song, and the organs playing. After that he began even-song, every man standing in his cope. Which being ended, her Majesty came forth of her travys, and went towards the lodging by a privy way made through the east window of the north vestry door, as before.

Dyer in his history applies this motto to the magnificent structure:

Ut rosa flos florum, sic est domus illa domorum.  
As shines the rose, the flower of flowers,  
Midst chapels so this chapel of ours.

Cromwell quartered his cavalry in the ante-chapel, and his human brutes chopped the noses and wings off the angels as far as they could reach upwards with their impious weapons.

Cole, who was a Clare Hall man, and a most indefatigable university antiquarian, was of opinion that Henry VI. himself laid the foundation stone of this magnificent building. He says, however, after having quoted some verses which bear on this position in "Fuller's Church History," that these were not original lines, but a translation. Dyer, in his "History of the University," inserts the original Latin ones, for the sake of the translation, which are of themselves, so to speak, original enough:—

Luce tua quanaus eras, Nichole, Sacer Rex  
Henricus Sextus hic stabilivit opus;  
Unctum qui lapidem post quam ponebat in Eton.  
Hunc finxit, clerum commemorando saum;  
M DOMINI C quater quadraginta nonos habet annus;  
Passio cum DOMINI concelebrata fuit,  
Annus erat decimus nonus, mensis sed Aprilis;  
Hic flectente genu Rege secunda dies  
Confessor Nichole, DETUM Virgine summa  
Cecis da regi gaudia summa DEI.

Saint Nicholas, in whose day was borne our Sovereign Lord the King, After that his Excellence at Eton had laid the anointed stone, Here 'established this work, his clergy tenderly remembering, The year of our Lord a thousand four hundred and forty-one; The second day of April, that time Sunday in the Passion, The six years of his Reign, here kneeling on his knee To the honour of Saint Nicholas, he first founded this edification, With whom in Heaven to be laureat, graunt might the Holy Trinity!

When Queen Anne visited the university, in 1705, she merely viewed this pride of Cambridge, but did not attend Divine service.

#### PRINCE ALBERT'S DEGREE.

The scarlet robe in which his Royal Highness was invested on the occasion of his taking his Doctor's degree, is the most honourable gown in the university. Ordinary persons cannot obtain a degree from the learned academic body without having undergone the usual examination before their first degree in Divinity, Law, Physic, or Arts, the other degrees being afterwards conferred as matters of course, in order of time. The university, however, sometimes confers degrees, without examination or residence, on such individuals of mature age as are illustrious by birth, or who have rendered great services to the state, or to the cause of literature. Such personages thus honoured have not a vote in the Senate House.

#### TRINITY COLLEGE HALL.

This hall, one of the finest of the description in the world, is built after the model of Westminster, to which alone it yields pre-eminence. It is the dining or banquetting-room of the college, and is used on occasions of state, when the Sovereign visits the university. On a throne and dais, placed on the platform at the upper end, where the Fellows' table usually stands, her Majesty sat and received the various addresses presented to her from the university, town, county, and various bodies, lay and clerical, who vied with each other in the expression of respectful and affectionate loyalty.

Trinity College was founded by Henry VIII., in 1546, who, to form it, seized upon Michael's Hall, King's Hall, and Fistewicke's Hostle, and consolidated them together. King's Hall was the best landed foundation in the university. Queen Mary additionally endowed it, adding to its revenues near £400 a year. She wished to have prayers said for the good of her father's soul, about which she professed to be very uneasy; but some of her clergy told her that the Pope would never consent to such honour being paid to the memory of one who had been so notorious a schismatic. (See Fuller.) They persuaded her, however, to enrich his favourite foundation, which, they assured her Majesty, was the best monument her bluff father had left behind him. Doctor Thomas Neville, the eighth Master of the College, added to it considerably, expending £3000 on the beautiful court which bears his name, making it, as Fuller says, "the stateliest and most uniform college in Christendom, out of which may be carved three Dutch universities."

#### TRINITY-STREET

is the subject of the next illustration, showing the royal progress to the Senate House.

#### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The gate of this celebrated college is the most beautiful in the university, and, as an exquisite and elaborate piece of carving, cannot be surpassed by any similar piece of workmanship, ancient or modern, in the world.

The courts of *St. John's College*, although not, taking them altogether, so strikingly beautiful as those of *Trinity*, yet present a venerable and interesting appearance. Passing out also from the old red-brick buildings to the new court, with its handsome cloisters and screen fronting the *Cam*, has a very agreeable effect. *St. John's* has ever been the rival of *Trinity* in the race for academic honours, the two colleges running neck and neck for the Senior Wranglership; and in latter years, since the institution of the Classical Tripos, for the head of that honour list also. In the latter, *Trinity* manages to bear away the palm; but in the former, taking the list down from the year 1800, *St. John's* has one or two Senior Wranglers ahead.

#### THE ROUND CHURCH.

This beautiful old pile, called of old the *Church of the Holy Sepulchre*, has been renovated, under the supervision of the Camden Society, which has done much, in a very short time, towards the restoration of a classic taste in church architecture. The interior of the sacred edifice presents an exceedingly beautiful appearance, and was, as it justly deserved to be, spoken of in terms of praise and satisfaction by her Majesty and his Royal Highness. The entire restoration of the church has been executed at the expense of the Camden Society, with the exception of £300 raised by parish rate; but the sum of £1,200 is still wanting to complete the three aisles of the church in a suitable manner.

#### FIREWORKS.

The next illustration represents the magnificent display of fireworks on Parker's Piece.



MILTON'S MULBERRY TREE.

This revered memorial is in the garden of *Christ's College*, where it was planted by the hand of Milton, when a student of the College. It was visited by Prince Albert, his Royal Highness having expressed particular interest concerning it. The trunk is much decayed from age, but part of it is covered with sheet lead, and elsewhere the venerable relic is supported by props.

#### TERMINATION OF HER MAJESTY'S PROGRESS.

In our last we reported her Majesty's arrival at Wimpole, and her reception there by the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, the Earl of Hardwicke, on Thursday evening. At seven o'clock the royal party sat down to dinner. Covers were laid for twenty-four; and there were present her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, the Countess of Mount Edgumbe, the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl and Countess of Delawarr, the Earl of Caledon, Lord and Lady Canning, the Hon. Elliott Yorke, M.P., and Mrs. Yorke, the Hon. and Rey. Mr. and Mrs. Yorke, Colonel the Hon. G. Grey, Colonel Bouverie, Hon. G. C. Anson, Captain Hart, R.N.

The Queen and the Prince occupied the centre of the table, the Prince sitting on the left hand side of the Queen; Lord Hardwicke sat on her right, and the Countess on the left of Prince Albert. But on Friday the Queen sat on the left hand side of the Prince, the Earl of Hardwicke sitting at her Majesty's left hand, and the Countess sitting on the right of the Prince. Her Majesty wore a crimson brocade dress, with two camellias in her hair. She also wore the magnificent rows of pearl, which, if we mistake not, were once claimed by the King of Hanover.

Dinner was ordered for half-past seven in the grand dining-room. The table presented a magnificent service of plate. Opposite her Majesty and the Prince was placed a piece of plate of very elaborate and exquisite workmanship, representing *St. Michael* overcoming the dragon. This ornament is in frosted silver, and was upon a polished fluted pedestal of silver. On either side of it was a handsome large silver ewer, of fine workmanship. There were also four magnificent fruit-stands of a very costly description, and the room was lit with four immense candelabra of silver, each with six branches, and also another light in the centre. In the room was a beautiful frosted silver figure of "Hebe," and another of "Fame," the pedestal of which is an imitation of lapis lazuli. The sideboards were laid out with handsome gold and silver plate, and there was also on the sideboard a handsome cup of silver, into which were worked no less than 95 medals that had been presented to the first Lord Cornwallis.

The Queen retired to rest at an early hour, the apartments allotted to her Majesty and the Prince being the Countess of Hardwicke's own bed-room, boudoir, and the rooms en suite.

#### FRIDAY.

This morning her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince, and attended by the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Lady Mount-Edgumbe, the Hon. Miss Stanley, Colonel Bouverie, and Mr. Anson, heard prayers in the chapel attached to the mansion at Wimpole. The noble earl usually reads prayers in the morning, but on this occasion they were read by the Hon. and Rev. Henry Yorke.

Her Majesty breakfasted at eight o'clock. Before looking over the grounds, attended by the suite, the Queen and the Prince strolled out together in the private pleasure grounds.

It was while her Majesty remained in her apartments, after having inspected the various objects of admiration in the mansion and grounds, that the Prince, attended by the Earl of Hardwicke and Mr. Anson, went to a place distant in the park, called Cobb's-wood, to shoot. His Royal Highness had not intended to shoot while at Wimpole, and no guns had been provided of his own; but as the opportunity for some good sport offered itself, he availed himself of it, and used the guns of the Hon. Messrs. Yorke. The Prince was exactly one hour and a quarter shooting, and during that time he killed seventeen pheasants, a brace of hares, and four rabbits. His Royal Highness did not miss one shot. Mr. Anson loaded for him. It was on the Prince's return from Cobb's-wood, and after her Ma-

jesty had partaken of luncheon at 2 (which is, in fact, her dinner), that the Queen left Lord Delawarr's at Bourne. The Prince accompanied her Majesty on horseback. While at Bourne her Majesty went over the place, and was particularly interested with the mantel-piece there, which has been removed from Haslingford, where it was when Queen Elizabeth stopped one night there in one of her Royal progresses. When her Majesty left for Bourne, she went out at the great park gate of Wimpole, and proceeded by the main road, where she was cheered most enthusiastically by crowds of inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who were assembled at different places by the way-side. Her Majesty returned by another road, and entered the park by the old town.

The Royal dinner party on Friday consisted of the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Earl of Caledon, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, the Bishop of Ely, the Hon. E. Yorke and Mr. Yorke, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Yorke and Mrs. Yorke, the Hon. Grantham Yorke and Mrs. Yorke, Earl Delawarr, Mr. Greene, the High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire; Mr. Allix, M.P.; Mr. Eaton, M.P.; Colonel Grey, Colonel Bouverie, Mr. Anson, the Countess of Mount-Edgumbe, and the Hon. Miss Stanley.

Neither the Duke of Rutland nor the Marquis of Exeter dined with the Queen on Friday. They both left on Friday morning for Newmarket.

#### THE BALL.

The rooms thrown open to the company in the evening extended over almost the whole ground-floor of the mansion. The distance from the conservatory at the west end to the entrance of the chapel at the east end, is 200 feet. The space is occupied by the gallery—a splendid room, 65 feet by 20—the library, which is filled with many very rare and valuable objects, and dining, drawing, and reception rooms. The whole of the suite of rooms, some of them filled with pictures and statues of rare value and execution, and containing furniture of the most costly and elegant description, was brilliantly lit up on the occasion, and the effect was truly magnificent, more especially in the ball and supper-room, which will be described hereafter.

The invitations to the ball included the chief gentry of landed property in the county. The most distinguished members of the university were also invited.

The Lord Chief Justice Doherty, of the Common Pleas in Ireland, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Doherty, being on their way from London to Dublin, diverged to Wimpole to pay their respects to her Majesty. They were among the guests at the ball.

The guests continued to arrive in rapid succession from half-past 9 o'clock. They came through the two south rooms which the Queen had occupied in the morning, and assembled in the room called the Great Library, opposite the chief door of the ball-room, where they were received by the Hon. Elliott Yorke, Mrs. Elliott Yorke, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Yorke, and Mrs. H. Yorke, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke being at that time in attendance on her Majesty.

At about 10 o'clock the Earl of Hardwicke entered, and announced to the guests assembled in the Great Library, that her Majesty would be in the ball-room in a moment. As her Majesty and the Prince would have to pass through the library in proceeding from their own apartments to the ball-room the company formed two lines, through which her Majesty and his Royal Highness passed to the ball-room, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain, and attended by the Countess of Mount-Edgumbe, the Hon. Miss Stanley, Colonel Bouverie, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, and Mr. Anson. At the south end of the ball-room there was a raised throne (or rather a seat capable of holding more than one, in order to accommodate any one whom her Majesty might honour), and to this throne her Majesty proceeded, Weipert's band playing the National Anthem as she passed. The company followed her Majesty into the ball-room.

Dancing commenced soon after ten o'clock. Her Majesty first danced with the Earl of Hardwicke, and the set was composed of the Prince and Lady Hardwicke, Lord Canning and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Yorke, and Lady Canning and Mr. Anson. As soon as this first quadrille was over, dancing commenced generally—that is to say, there was one set in each of the three divisions of the room already described. The Queen danced twice besides when she danced with Lord Hardwicke. Her Majesty first danced with the Earl of Caledon, and secondly with Viscount Canning. Prince Albert danced also with Mrs. Henry Yorke and with Mrs. Grantham Yorke.

In the course of the evening her Majesty passed down the whole length of the ball-room into the ante-library, which is on the left. Here a very beautiful scene presented itself. The ante-library opens with immense plate-glass doors upon the conservatory. The conservatory was brilliantly illuminated with variegated lights, and the effect, when viewed from the darkened library, was enchanting. Her Majesty, who remained some time contemplating the scene, appeared greatly to admire it. After leaving the conservatory, her Majesty and the Prince returned up the ball-room to the throne.

At 12 o'clock her Majesty retired from the ball-room. This was understood to put an end to the dancing, a portion of the royal sleeping apartments being over the ball-room. Her Majesty, accompanied by her immediate suite, then proceeded to the supper-room, which was brilliantly lit and elegantly arranged. The table, which was in the form of a prolonged horseshoe, groined with plate and with the viands provided. The supper was laid in the great dining-room. After remaining a short time in the supper-room her Majesty and the Prince retired to rest for the evening.

The general guests were then admitted into the supper-room, which was crowded for nearly two hours. Before two o'clock the greater part of the guests had departed.

Her Majesty's ball-dress was of rich brocade silk, of a palish yellow colour (*oiseau de Paradis*). She wore the order of the Garter in diamonds. This was magnificent. On her head was a wreath of pink roses. The Prince wore his ordinary evening dress,—the coat blue, with the order and collar of the Golden Fleece in diamonds. Mrs. Henry Yorke wore a white gauze dress, and wreaths of alternate blue and white roses. Mrs. Grantham Yorke also wore a white gauze dress, and a head-dress of white roses. Mrs. Elliott Yorke wore a blue watered silk dress, with wreaths of roses, and trimmed with very deep Mechlin lace. She wore also a tiara of diamonds and diamond earrings and cross. Viscountess Canning was dressed in white silk, trimmed with deep lace. She wore flowers in her hair, and a magnificent necklace of diamonds.

#### HER MAJESTY'S RETURN TO LONDON.

Her Majesty breakfasted at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. Prayers were read at 9 o'clock in the chapel by the Hon. and Vene-

(Continued on page 300.)

#### PROFESSOR WHEWELL.

We have received half-a-dozen letters\* in correction of an error in the sketch appended to the portrait of Professor Whewell, in our paper of last week, who was born at Lancaster, and not at Newcastle, as stated in our notice. He was educated at the Lancaster Grammar-School, and is now about 56 years of age. When a boy, he was one day asked by a clergyman some question relative to accounts (as he made out his father's bills and calculated by decimals), when the answer given convinced the interrogator that Whewell had, from his earliest youth, known the principles of mathematics, although he had never read Euclid. The result was, that his kind friend, the clergyman, recommended a subscription, which, to the honour of the inhabitants of Lancaster, was liberally followed up, and Master Whewell was sent to a small village school in Westmoreland, which had the privilege of an exhibition to Cambridge. Of his gratitude to his patrons, Professor Whewell lately expressed himself truly sensible, at a public dinner given to himself and Professor Owen (another distinguished native of Lancaster), by the corporation and 200 of the principal inhabitants. Professor Whewell married lately the daughter of Mr. Marshall, of Leeds, one of the first manufacturers in the kingdom.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The last stone of the tower of this magnificent building was set by the contractor on Tuesday last, on which occasion all the workmen were entertained, and some bottles of champagne were drunk at the top of the scaffold in honour of the completion. All that now remains to be added to the tower will be the supports of the vane and the vane itself, which will all be of gilt copper. It is a matter of general complaint, that the mass of buildings called Bank-buildings, in front of the portico, has not been cleared away, as until the removal of such obstruction be effected, no just idea of the New Royal Exchange can be formed; but judging of the proportions of the portico, its boldness, depth and beauty, the committee are of opinion, that the effect of the building will be equal to that of any public edifice in Europe. We understand, however, that the purchase of these houses is completed, or nearly completed, and that they will be pulled down in the early part of next year. As soon as the removal shall have been accomplished, the space will be arranged to receive the statue of the Duke of Wellington by Sir F. Chantrey. This statue is an equestrian one in bronze, 15 feet high, and is just finished. At the east end of the Exchange the improvements of Freeman's-court are proceeding with rapidity. All the houses are pulled down, and a handsome street of ample width parallel with the new buildings will be made.

\* From Lancastriensis: "W. J., Cheapside, Lancaster" (with a sketch); "E. B.," "G. H. T., Angel-street;" "Lancastriensis, Liverpool;" and "A Subscriber;" to each of whom our thanks are due.



LITERATURE.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE.

To render popular a magazine at the present day is no trivial task. At the present period, when over-speculation and speculation are abundant—when the pursuits of commerce yield but a niggard glean—when doubts about the permanence of physical aliment persuade so many to make no sacrifice for the intellectual—when the literary market is as overstocked as our manufacturers represent the commercial marts to be—when from the practice of professions no longer profitable, so many are driven on literature, as a last resort, and write *invita Minerva*, induced “by hunger, and request of friends,”—at such a time the determined labours of the pen are very likely to make considerable inroads on the purse, and the idealities of literary aspiration are very apt indeed to be chilled by the stern realities of finance—a book, and particularly a magazine, must, to obtain a firm foothold on the slippery acclivity which it is designed to gain, possess much intrinsic energy, and considerable attractive recommendations to induce those by whom the bold effort is first observed, to lend an aiding hand. Indeed, the announcement of a new periodical publication now-a-days excites a sensation of pity—of commiseration—for “the doomed one,” who must be totally ignorant of the awful odds which are against him; or, if fears for the projector are sometimes allayed, the philosophical conclusion is, nevertheless, arrived at, that “there must be victims somewhere.” However, in this unpromising state of things—when the temper of the times is anything but propitious—the magazine before us has grown and is growing, and proves its hardy nature by flourishing, unscathed by breeze or blight, like some of our mountain plants, on a soil where there seems but little aliment for it to appropriate.

We have now before us the first volume of the “*Illuminated Magazine*,” splendidly bound, which contains a variety of sterling contributions; the productions not of men sporting for the nonce in the field of literature, and astonished at the extent of their own gambols, but of men of tried prowess—of trained, trusty, and approved exhibitors of feats of intellectual strength. There is, therefore, as might be expected, a sustenance about it—an omnipresence of shrewd observation and masculine good sense, which might hardly be expected under other circumstances. Unlike another successful publication with which the editor is said to be connected, gravity rather predominates in the *mélange* of articles; so much so, that we think a little addition of levity would be an improvement. However, there is a wide difference between gravity and dullness, and this book is an exemplification of the remark. The stores of history or philosophy are not here resorted to, except when the theme and the treatment of it are strikingly interesting. Indeed, gravity in the publication seems to have doffed her sable coloured garb, and to have assumed a light, smart, gay, and occasionally fantastic attire, and to be distinguishable now and then only by the frontispiece from gaiety itself. Philosophy, too, whether teaching by examples or illustrations, is here, not as she sometimes appears—an inveterate old bore, from whose dry lectures and interminable disputations all sensible people run away—but a very condescending, amiable instructor, with the greatest good humour in the world, instilling, under the guise of amusing stories, her brief and pithy truths. Altogether, the magazine has the right tone about it, and combines the stamina of a hardy constitution with the grace of attractive appearance.

Amongst the various contributions, the productions of the editor are particularly deserving of notice; and “*The Folly of the Sword*,” “*The Order of Poverty*,” “*The Peerage of the Pen*,” &c., display a justness of thought and observation, as well as a degree of moral energy, creditable alike to the head and the heart. Mark Lemon’s “*Dogs of London*” are essays, couched in a very lively style, and containing much graphic power. His “*Husband’s Friend*” is one of the best told stories in the publication, and the bold *ruse* and good humour of Uncle Savory almost render the character of that “*sad dog*” amiable.

The same author, in selecting “*The Boys of London*” as subjects for his sketches, has hit upon a novel and striking theme, and one presenting an infinite variety. “*The Boys of London*,” not including in the term the children of a larger growth, whom in the sister kingdom the designation often includes, are early initiated in the struggle for competence or subsistence, and the energy which should more seasonably add bustle to the playground, and explode in accents of merriment, is transfused into the pursuits of commerce or trade, and stimulates the zeal for profit, and sharpens the wit of the boyish bargainer. The boys of London are caricatures of its men—of the all-absorbing, money-grasping enthusiasm—mayhap, necessity of the time. To describe them is, for the most part, to form a melancholy portraiture. The limner, on the present occasion, has faithfully sketched them. “*The Newsboy*,” an admirable sketch in the number for the present month presents reflections, some of which, no doubt, have often occurred to our readers; how often, even opposite to our own office, have we marked and been beguiled from ordinary labours by the hustling crowd of collected newsboys. To whom or what place could the oft-used term, “*a hive of industry*,” be so well applied, as to the space enclosed in their busy circle? What a paroxysm of commercial zeal does it exhibit—what a fever of industry—what evident omnipresence of an afflicting money-mania—what competition so active as theirs—what eagerness so strongly developed—what desire to enlighten the ignorance of the world and distribute literature so urgent!



THE NEWSBOY.

Hark! do you hear that hum of voices? Now it swells into the tumult of riot, and the sleepy boy, whom “*late we noted*,” with one loud hallo, rushes forward to join yonder crowd of noisy brawlers.

“*As the worn warhorse at the trumpet’s sound Erects his mane, and neighs and paws the ground*”—so does the Newsboy, excited by the sound of the accustomed *mélée*, divest his

shoulders of the encumbrance of his cape, and prepare for his daily struggle for the “*early quires*.”

If you have ever passed up Catherine-street, Strand, about five o’clock in the afternoon, you cannot but have observed a group of boys, whose incessant hawling affords some faint idea of the confusion of tongues at the building of Babel. None but a practised ear can detect the signification of those sounds; for, by the rapidity with which they are uttered, each cry seems to be a syllable of some word of such gigantic proportions, that one pair of lungs are unequal to its articulation. It sounds something like

“*Timchroneralpostortizer*,”

but it is really separate and distinct offers to barter for the *Times*, *Chronicle*, *Herald*, *Post*, or *Advertiser*, and will afford future philologists an excellent example of the cockney tendency to abbreviations.

How anxiously is his advent looked for, from the smoky tap-room in Wapping, to the fragrant boudoir in St. James’s!

The swart artisan, from the alehouse door, strains his eyes to catch the first glimpse of the boy who brings the *Morning Tizer*, that he may spell out the errors of his rulers, to find fresh cause to indulge his great prerogative as a true-born Briton—and grumble.

The merchant, at his cosy retreat in the suburbs of London, throws down his half-munched muffin, and pushes aside his gilded cup, at the welcome announcement of the “*paper*, sir.” To him the news boy is as necessary as his morning meal—until he has scanned the “*paper*,” Mercator is but as a lump of fashioned clay—the newsboy the Prometheus that vivifies it. How the rich trader’s eye skims over the price of stocks, and glares down the list of bankrupts, as though it would consume the broken dealer whom ill fortune had inserted in his ledger and then consigned to the *Gazette*!—how his sleek face grows radiant as an illuminated dial, as he reads in *Lloyd’s List* the return of his richly-laden argosies!

Listless Fashion feels a pulse in her heart when she hears the shrill treble of the newsboy at the door, though a few minutes suffice to gratify her anxiety about the world, for to her its limits are circumscribed. Still she desires to learn who wore the deepest lace and loftiest feathers at that great clothes-show—the drawing room at St. James’s; who had deserted health and heartiness to join her wasted ranks, allured by the glitter of her worthless gauds—worthless as the beads of glass with which cupidity tempts the savage.

We have said, as yet, nothing of the many illustrations which beautify the publication—they are well executed and well designed; a feature in the literary world, of which, if we were not the developers, we were, at least, the first to awaken public attention to its beauty and utility, and one not likely in any instance to be overlooked by us. We rejoice, for the sake of literature (and with the weal of literature is combined much of the enjoyments of which humanity is susceptible), that the idea which we have worked out and made palpable to the world, has been hailed and grasped at by so worthy an imitator; and, having proceeded so far, with swelling sails, on the tide of popularity, until all difficulties and perils have vanished, we are gratified to find that our track has been so followed, and we cordially urge our illuminated friend—

“*To pursue the triumph and partake the gale*.”

SYLVESTER SOUND, THE SOMNAMBULIST.—The author of “*Valentine Vox*” has commenced a new work under the above happy title. It is to contain the unconscious adventures of a youth, the hero of the story, who, of a quiet and docile disposition in his waking moments, is transformed in his sleep into a very spirit of mischief, playing all kinds of fantastic tricks, riding horses, eating peaches and pastry, spoiling wine and terrifying the domestics. His quietude by day, and his perfect unconsciousness of what he has done in his “*night walks*,” form an amusing contrast; and as the faculties in this state are known to be in a state of exaltation, it may be conceived that adventures of a serious as well as amusing character may be wrought out. The first number commences the work well, and sets Sylvester fairly out on his career; it is accompanied by four illustrations by Onwhyn. The accounts of what has been done by persons endowed by this faculty are so extraordinary that it is impossible for the wildest fiction to exceed them. A rich harvest of incident may be anticipated from “*Sylvester Sound*.”

THE HISTORY OF INDIA AND CHINA, by Miss Corner, in its 10th part, sustains the reputation gained by its predecessors. Perhaps its most attractive sections are those detailing the histories of the Patan, or Afghan Kings, and the Invasion of the Moguls. The lithographic views and wood engravings are tastefully executed.

[We shall continue our notice of the magazines next week.]

THE THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN.

Some malignant destiny surely attends this unfortunate establishment! *Season after season* (which formerly meant year after year, but now *week after week*) have we seen the lessees of this house either considerably embarrassed, or totally ruined; and yet new aspirants for the opportunity of being in the like situation, are successively seen to start up, nowise daunted at the failures of their predecessors. There must be, no doubt, some magic charm about the autocracy of a theatre, when it induces people to risk their fortunes and their peace of mind, for the “*brief authority of an hour*!”

This house commenced its *third season* (for the season!) on Monday night last, with rather an *olla podrida* company and performance. The first piece, entitled “*Quits*; or, *War versus Law*,” went off flatly enough, being poor flimsy stuff in itself, and poorly performed, with the exception of *Cornelius O’Cornie*, which was cleverly supported by Mr. Hamilton. After this M. Laurençon, the extraordinary professor of grotesque dancing, from the theatre Porte St. Martin, Paris, made his appearance in a Chinese dance, and met with a favourable reception, as did also a “*Menuet de Louis XV.*” danced by two children in the court costume of that age. A Savoyard song, with that elegant accompaniment the *hurdy-gurdy*, sung by *M’am P’tit Pierre*, was also very well received.

But now “*a change came o’er the spirit*” of the scene. A ballet pantomime, in one act, entitled “*L’Andalousie*,” was produced, in which M. Laurençon and the Ridgways appeared; and perhaps never was a production so speedily hurried to the perdition it so richly deserved. M. Laurençon seemed to have lost all the good will of the audience which he had gained in his first dance, and the vile piece of buffoonery was hooted off amid the “*clamor virum*,” and that interesting “*clangor*,” not of “*tubarum*,” but of whistling, yelling, cat-calling, &c., with which our dissatisfied audiences know how so eloquently and effectually to convey their sentiments and wishes.

The next thing which proved another objection to the good humour of the audience was the appearance of *Les Enfants Castelli*, in the vaudeville of “*Michel et Christine*,” well known to the frequenters of the St. James’s Theatre, but which it was absurd to present to a British audience, in one of their own English theatres, where, with the exception of a very few, however cleverly it might be performed, it was not understood (and, consequently not relished) by ninety-nine out of every hundred. Little Colbrun acted admirably; but all would not do: with a shrug (of disgust, we suppose) he relinquished his task, when the lessee, in a passion, rushed upon the stage, and, seizing Colbrun’s hand, exclaimed, in a tone of excessive anger—“*The conduct of this child ought to be a reproach to the blackguards up there!*” Alas! poor Wallack! this indignant speech only brought a nest of hornets about your ears. Discordant yells—cries of “*Insult, insult!*”—“*British public!*”—“*Off, off!*”—“*Apology, apology!*”—were heard upon all sides, in anything but “*soft confusion*.” Mr. Wallack was obliged to make some sort of apology, when, in some degree, tranquillity being restored, the old ballet of “*La Fille mal Gardée*” was produced, with considerable applause, some of the juvenile dancers acquitting themselves *à merveille*. The curtain fell amidst loud applauses, and thus ended a most uproarious night’s entertainments. We fear that *Les Enfants Castelli*, et *La Troupe du Gymnase Réunis*, whatever our neighbours, the Parisians, may think, will do but little to prolong this *third season* of the unfortunate lessee’s undertaking, or make any lasting impression on a public, who, we are glad to perceive, still retain and agree with that aphorism of Addison’s—“*There is such a difference between corporeal and intellectual actors, that they should not appear upon THE SAME STAGE AT ALL!*”

HAYMARKET.

A new drama (of course, taken from the French), entitled “*Hortense et Victoire*; or, *False Pride*,” was produced at this house on Wednesday last, and was eminently successful. There is little to say *en detail* of its merits—its plot is extravagant and its dialogue of mediocre cast. The excellent acting, however, of Madame Celeste and Mr. Webster, who seldom have appeared to more advantage, carried it triumphantly through. The parts assigned to Buckstone, Strickland, and Mrs. W. Clifford, were also admirably performed, and, altogether, we may with safety say, in the technical language, that it generally “*made a hit*,” though it did not *strike* us very forcibly.

PRINCESS’S.

On Wednesday night two new pieces were produced at this house, which were decidedly successful. The first, “*The Spirit of the Fountain*,” is rather a satire upon the German love for the unnatural, or rather supernatural, (although perhaps not meant by the writer,) and consisted of something like a parody upon “*Numa and Egeria*,” only that in this drama the German student or devotee finds that *his* nymph is real flesh and blood. It was successful.

The next novelty, “*A Mistaken Story*,” a kind of imitation *a longo intervallo*—a farce-parody of “*The Comedy of Errors*,” amused a very “*full house*,” more by the farcical humour of the actors than by any intrinsic fun of its own. “*The Old Guard and Giselle*,” brought up” the close of the entertainment with the usual most deserved applause.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

“ABROAD AND AT HOME.”

DONIZETTI.—There is an old saying, that if we have “*too many irons in the fire*, some of them must burn;” but this prolific *maestro* has destroyed its veracity *in toto*, by equally distributing the attention of his genius to no fewer than three operas at present, each of which will be ready in the course of a week or two.

CLARA NOVELLO.—This haughty *prima donna* has, we learn, condescended to play the part of “*cara sposa*” to some Italian count, whose name, we have heard hinted, is to be *Petruchio*.

MRS. WOOD.—This distinguished vocalist, with her once-more husband, is engaged at the Dublin Theatre. “*Tir’d of a convent life*, again she courts the crowd!”

BRAHAM.—This celebrated, but occasionally best and worst singer, with his son Charles, is engaged at the Dublin Theatre. His eldest son John is improving a naturally fine *bass* voice, with a view to follow “*the splendid tenor of his father’s way*.”

MAD TOM AND WEBER’S LAST.—It is strange to see with what pertinacity people will stick to first impressions, as if they were always *proof*. The conjoint composition of *Mad Tom* is no more Purcell’s than it is Rossini’s; it was written, at least the greater part of it, for a “*Graie’s Inne Masque*,” long before Purcell was born, which can be proved by a reference to a collection of tunes in the British Museum, entitled the “*Dancing Master*.” As to the waltz called *Weber’s Last*, that great man had nothing to do with it; it was composed by Reissiger five and twenty years ago.

MIDLE THILLION.—This celebrated *cantatrice* is an English woman, and will have an opportunity of comparing her compatriots’ taste and judgment with those of her Continental patrons very soon after Christmas, at the Princess’s Theatre, in a new opera by Auber, which the composer will conduct “*in propria persona*.”

LABLACHE.—This great singer and actor is now in the enjoyment of perfect health in his villa at Pansalippe, near Naples. No one knows better how to estimate the “*otium cum dignitate*” than the “*Gros de Naples*,” and long may he live to have and value it.

BALFE.—A new opera by this popular composer (the libretto by the lessee) is in active preparation at Drury-lane.

ANOTHER EXILED COMPOSER.—Mr. Hatton, late of Drury-lane, is about to produce an opera of his composition in Germany, under the friendly patronage of Staudigl. No doubt but on his return he will be hailed as a second Mozart. “*No man is a prophet in his own country*.”

NATIONAL SPORTS.

“Ut pictura, poesis.”—HORAT.

If old Flaveus had been asked how the strain of an illustrated journal should run, he could not have given a more appropriate reply than that contained in the three words of our motto—which declares that *all* shall be graphic. What figure would a musty old maxim, or a dusty dose of declamation cut in a page, embroidered with bright presentations, or fresh with verdure created by the cunning of the graver? It is because we feel how convenient, nay, how essential such “*keeping*” is to the effect of the “*picture*” we offer weekly for popular amusement—and eke information, that we seek our endless “*monendo*” than “*delectando*.” National Sports! by her of the bow a goodly theme! Here, needs not to tell how party spat in the face of policy, or cant claimed the covenant as its own. The frank spirit of wordcraft has no fellowship with the rude rancour of priestcraft—neither the sylvan note that announces the chase with the clang of the clarion harbinger of our claims. Bear us, cordial company, then, while time is this our especial column,

The turf’s bright motley, and the chase’s pink,  
Live in description, and rejoice in ink.

With the past week closed the season’s racing “*doings*,” and with the present commenced its “*dealings*,” in downright earnest. Your better of the right kidney never neglects the bird in the hand for that in the bush—he never loses a chance to “*get on*,” as regards a matter for prompt settlement, for one that must lie over, in both senses of that phrase, “*till the cuckoo sings*.” The Derby is in actual abeyance, therefore, till after the Houghton Meeting. That good time has come; and, to be *au courant* with it, we’ll see what it has brought about. A large field of horses is in the market for the Derby of 1844—two backed at similar prices, namely, 8 to 1; these are Rattan and the Ugly Buck. The reader, haply, is not inebriated or uninterested as to which of this pair it would be safest to stand on? Rattan ran as well as any two-year-old of the season, and is without any engagement previous to Epsom races. The Ugly Buck is in the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, in the First Spring Meeting. Now it is obvious that, without some stroke of peculiar policy should intervene, the odds, with reference to the two first favourites, must remain where they are, or thereabouts, till the spring. We are sure to have one before the day at a better price than 8 to 1. That is beyond peradventure. That one will not be Rattan—it may be the Ugly Buck—it will if he win the Two Thousand. We have no fancy for either of these animals as the market makes them, but as a speculative investment the Duck is the best. With the exception of Zenobia, the field for the Two Thousand is indifferent on paper. If, however, he should pull through it, he is safe to find public favour at his present quotations, and thus become a safe card to judge with. So much for the leaders—the scabies is a sorry lot. Forth’s Irish horse, with the shocking name, ought to be worth backing at 50 to 1. Forth almost always has something well up in the market as the year advances. To those who would be dabbling forthwith, we say, take the current betting about Scott’s lot. He will have one before the day twice as cheap as all his team at the present valuation. Forth’s lot also, as the odds are now quoted, is ready money to deal on.

TATTERSALL’S, MONDAY.

DERBY.—6 to 1 agst Scott’s lot; 16 to 1 agst Forth’s lot; 40 to 1 agst Mr. Allen’s Nomination; 8 to 1 agst Rattan; 8 to 1 agst The Ugly Buck; 25 to 1 agst Ianan; 25 to 1 agst Orlando; 25 to 1 agst Leadstone; 30 to 1 agst T. Auld Squire; 40 to 1 agst Leander; 50 to 1 agst Voltri; 50 to 1 agst Seaport; 50 to 1 agst Faugh-a-Ballagh; 50 to 1 agst Telemachus; 1000 to 20 agst Delightful Colt; 1000 to 15 agst King of the Gipsies; 1000 to 15 agst Anniversary; 1000 to 10 agst Lorimer; 1000 to 50 agst T. Auld Squire and Voltri.

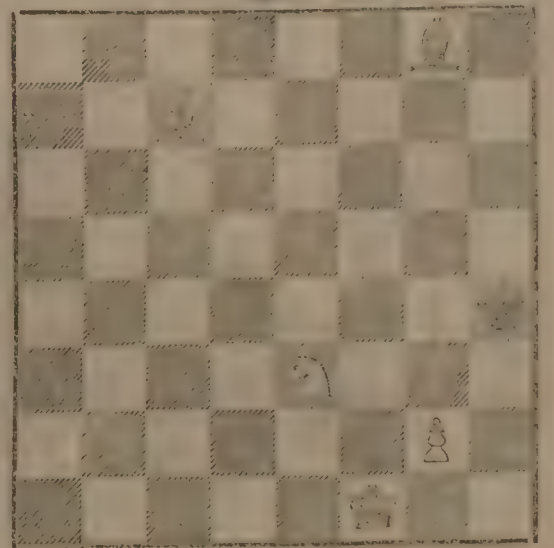
THE QUEEN’S HOUNDS.—Wednesday being the commencement of the regular hunting season of Her Majesty’s staghounds, there was a brilliant meet at Salthill. Upwards of two hundred horsemen were present, among whom were the noble Master of the Buckhounds, Viscount Seaham, and many of the officers of the Life and Foot Guards, General Wemyss, J. Mason, Esq., T. Aldridge, Esq., Mr. Booth, Mr. Byng, Staniorth, Esq., and a number of gentlemen from town, who came with their horses by the Great Western Railway. A noble deer was uncared in a field near the Earl of Orkney’s mill, at Two-mile Brook, and went away towards Farnham; then, bearing to the left, made for Burnham Beeches; headed back, and ran to within a few fields of that in which he was uncared; then along on the left of the Great Western Railway, to Baylis House, on to Slough, then in the direction of Stoke, and right away to Langley Church, and then to Sheaddon Green, near Iwer; where he was taken, after a severe run of nearly an hour and three quarters, over a heavy country. The pace was so severe, and the ground so rotten, from the heavy rains, that many of the horsemen tailed off before they reached Langley, and at the take the field was very select. The son of Sir Felix Booth killed his horse, a very valuable animal, which dropped down dead about the middle of the hunt. The hounds will meet on Monday, at the Stag and Hounds, Binfield; Friday, at Stoke Common.

CHESS.

Problem No. 44.—(By CLERICUS DELGOVITÆ.)

White to move and mate in six moves.

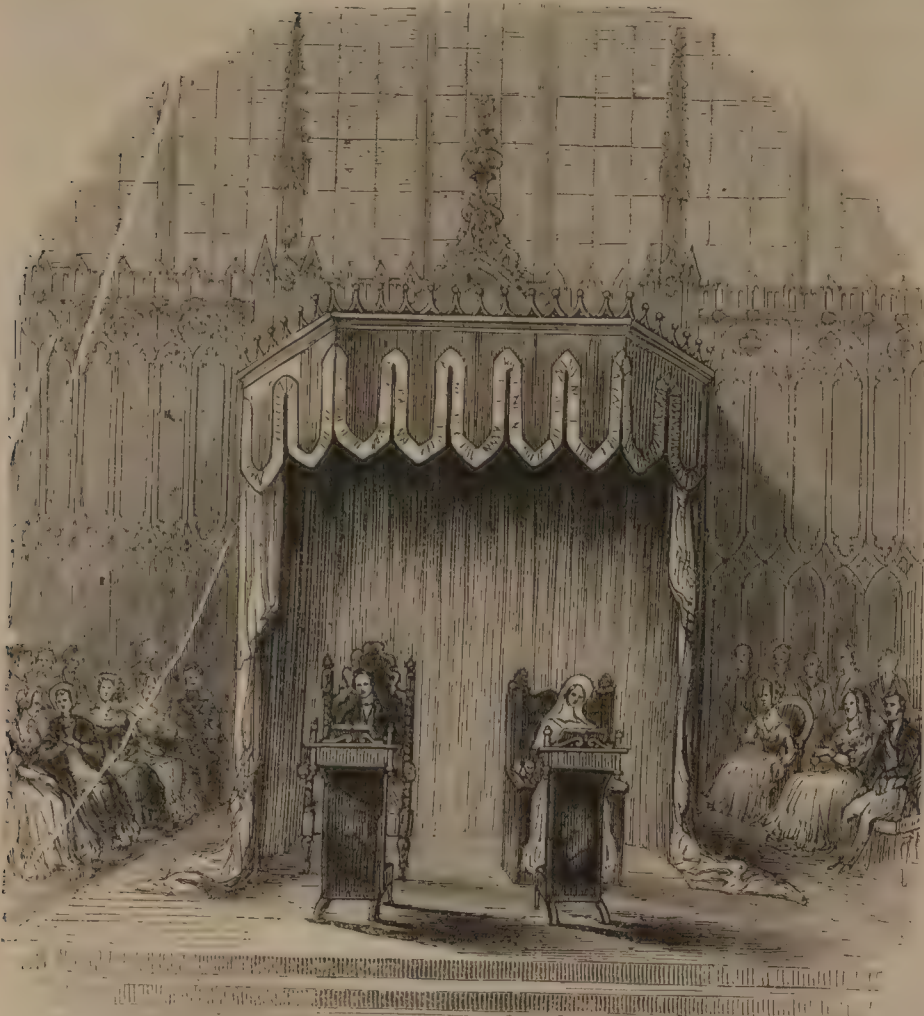
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WHITE.

Solution in our next.





THRONE IN KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

able Henry Yorke, in the presence of her Majesty, as on the previous morning.

Her Majesty's horses had been ordered for a quarter past eleven o'clock. Very soon after that hour the royal carriages, in the same order as in the downward progress, drove out of the Park on the road towards Royston. An escort of the Whittlesea Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Captain Charles Smith, of the 60th Rifles, accompanied her Majesty on the way. It is only due to Captain Smith and the other officers of the Yeomanry to say, that the excellent discipline and soldier-like bearing of this body, in their attendance on her Majesty while she was in Cambridgeshire, were the subject of very general remark.

The Earl of Hardwicke, the Hon. Mr. Yorke, M.P., and several other gentlemen attended her Majesty on horseback to Royston. Her Majesty returned from thence to London by the route she came, and her return was equally marked along the line of progress by the most unbounded enthusiasm of all who assembled to do honour to their beloved sovereign.

At 4 o'clock the Royal cavalcade approached the Great Western Railway terminus, escorted by a detachment of the 13th Light Dra-



ST. JOHN'S GATE.

goon Guards. On alighting from the carriage, her Majesty and Prince Albert were received by the Lord Chamberlain and the principal officers of the Railway Company. The illustrious party were immediately conducted to the train, and in a few seconds started for Slough.

Her Majesty wore a lavender satin dress, a crimson camel's hair scarf shawl, exquisitely worked with flowers, and a Tuscan cottage bonnet with amethyst-coloured satin riband, and we rejoice to say appeared in the enjoyment of the most excellent health, and in no wise exhibiting any symptoms of fatigue from her journey. His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore a large blue military cloak with the Windsor collar, and also looked remarkably well.

The Queen and her illustrious consort, both on alighting from their carriage and on entering the train, were received with a burst of loyal and affectionate greetings, which were condescendingly acknowledged.

At ten minutes before 5 o'clock her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Windsor Castle from the Slough station. The Queen was escorted to Windsor from Slough by a detachment of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards.



THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, RESTORED.



KING'S COLLEGE.



FIREWORKS IN PARKER'S PIECE.





ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE AT TORBAY, NOV. 5, 1688.

### LANDING OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE, NOV. 5, 1688.

The fifth of November has a two-fold interest in our calendar, it being the anniversary of two of the most important events in our history—the discovery of “the gunpowder plot” in 1605, and “the revolution” in 1688. Of the latter, we here present our readers with an illustration, one of a series of *tableaux* of memorable events, which we have from time to time introduced into our pages, to cherish respect for these landmarks of British history.

The circumstances must be briefly related. In 1688, the disgraceful acts of James II. having placed the country in a position of great difficulty, the heads of the several parties in the state joined in applying to James's son-in-law, William, Prince of Orange, for his assistance to save the public liberties; and he, at last, made up his mind to comply with their solicitations; and having arranged his preparations with consummate skill, he sailed from Holland with an army of about 14,000 men, composed partly of Dutch troops and partly of English regiments in the service of the States, and landed at Torbay, on the coast of Devonshire, on Nov. 5, 1688. On the 8th he made a public entry into Exeter, where he remained for some days before any of the principal people of the country joined him; on the 21st he quitted Exeter on his march to London. Before the end of the month, James found himself deserted by everybody: all were gone over to the Prince—the people, the gentry, the nobility, the army, his immediate servants and friends, even his children. On December 18, the Prince, having arrived with his army in London, desired James to leave the palace at Whitehall, on which he proceeded to Rochester, and on the 23rd embarked from that port on board a frigate, in which he was conveyed to Ambleuse, in Brittany. Meanwhile, the English crown was settled upon the Prince and Princess of Orange as King William III. and

Queen Mary. Thus, with unparalleled ease and rapidity, was that unenviable and bloodless revolution effected, which changed the royal line, and firmly established the constitution of these realms.

It is related that when the news of the landing of the Prince of Orange was brought to James, he was sitting to Sir Godfrey Kneller for a portrait designed as a present to Samuel Pepys, his faithful Secretary to the Admiralty. The King commanded the painter to proceed, and finish the portrait, that his friend might not be disappointed.

### DINING IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.

In another part of our paper will be found an illustration of the formal commencement of November Term. We here present our readers with a companion engraving of the mode of *keeping the term* in one of our inns of court—in short, the first dinner of the term.

In “good old times,” legal education and hospitality went hand in hand. Hence, the halls of our different inns of court have, for several centuries, composed a kind of university for the education of advocates, subject to this arrangement. The benchers and readers, being the superiors of each house, occupied, on public occasions of ceremony, the upper end of the hall, which was raised on a dais, and separated from the rest of the building by a bar. The next in degree were the *utter barristers*, who, after they had attained a certain standing, were called from the body of the hall to the bar (that is, to the first place outside the bar), for the purpose of taking a principal part in the mootings or exercises of the house; and hence they probably derived the name of *utter* or *outer* barristers. The other members of the inn, consisting of students of the law under the degree of *utter barristers*, took their places nearer to the centre of the hall, and farther from the bar, and, from this manner of distribution, appear to have been called *inner barristers*. The distinction between *utter* and

## ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

### OR THE SISTERS.

#### A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE

BY HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF “VALENTINE VOX,” “STANLEY THORN,” ETC.

#### CHAPTER XXX.

CAROLINE was now indeed wretched. She felt as if alone in the world—shut out from all society—suspected and contemned. Where were her friends? Who were they? She did not then believe that she had one. All seemed, in her view, to be arrayed against her. Whom could she consult? In whom could she confide? Her father? She had never been taught to solicit his advice; she had never had reason to rely upon his judgment. He was not a man to be, even by his children, revered; he never had commanded the slightest veneration. His stubborn adherence to that absurd principle of predestination had rendered him an object of mirth; and it is as impossible to revere those at whom we have been in the habit of laughing, as it is to adore those at whom we have been in the habit of reviling. Still, she, after having dwelt upon her fallen position until she had become almost mad, joined him in the library, in which he usually sat, throughout the morning, making history subservient to his peculiar views, and regarding every incident as a striking illustration of the beauty of that principle by which he was guided.

“Well, my girl,” said he, as she entered, “do you feel more tranquil?”

“Father,” said Caroline, “what’s to be done?”

“What’s to be done?” returned Greville. “That it’s impossible for us to tell. We know what has been done; but what is to be done we know nothing about, being utterly unable to dive into futurity.”

“Father, I am anxious to have your advice.”

“My dear,” replied Greville, “I am no prophet. If I were, my advice would be of infinite value; but it must of necessity be valueless, seeing that I am not. They who give advice are presumptuous indeed: it being impossible for them to tell either what particular course will be pursued, or to what the pursuit of any particular course will tend.”

“Is it impossible, father,” said Caroline, earnestly, “for you to speak like a rational man?”

“A rational man, my dear! Well! there’s no accounting for these things; certainly; but do I not speak like a rational man?”

“You do not, indeed. I am anxious to have your advice!”

“Would you have me fly in the face of Providence?”

“Preposterous folly, father! I’ve no patience with you!”

“I perceive it, my dear: I see clearly that you have no patience.”

“Will you advise me how to act?”

“If you cannot listen to me calmly, my dear, why, of course, there’s no help for it; but if you could I would explain to you clearly that I cannot do that which you desire me to do, without being in the highest degree presumptuous. To pretend to advise is to pretend to a species of divination, which, until we are able to foretell events, never can be justified. For instance, you ask my advice, and I am sufficiently presumptuous to give you my advice. I advise you how to act—I advise you to adopt a certain course, at the same time expressing my conviction of its being not only the course you ought to pursue, but the one most likely to result in the attainment of the object proposed. Now, how absurd is this!—how utterly absurd! How can I tell what course you will have to pursue? How is it possible for me to tell—if even you are to adopt the very course which I presume to advise—that its pursuit will lead to the object in view? It is perfectly amazing to me that men will have so much presumption, when every event has been irrevocably ordered.”

“How can you presume to know, father, that every event has been irrevocably ordered?”

“It is a matter of belief, my dear, not of absolute knowledge.”

“I believe that one thing has been irrevocably ordered, and that is that you will never be cured of this folly. Here am I, left completely destitute, without a single friend in the world, soliciting the advice of my own father, who refuses to give it.”

“Upon principle, my dear!—upon principle alone—in the perfect conviction of all advice being in reality and absolutely valueless. I know how some would advise you to act—I well know that they would advise you to be tranquil, and endeavour to assure you that if you be tranquil and not by violence make enemies of those who are anxious to become your friends, all will yet be well. But, I, being fully convinced that unless you are to be tranquil you cannot be tranquil—”



“Father! No more of this. I can be calm when I please to be calm, and violent—”

“Ah!” exclaimed Greville, shaking his head with great significance, “there’s the grand error.”

“Caroline was I now about to give free vent to the expression of the feelings he had thus awakened; but as the servant at the moment announced Charles and Lucree, she passed the folding door as they entered the library, conceiving herself then to be friendless indeed.”

“Where is Caroline?” enquired Lucree, “we heard that she was here!”

“Just now,” replied Greville, and he pointed to the folding doors as he spoke mysterious expression.

“I must see her,” said Lucree, as she opened the door, “I have something of importance to communicate.”

“Yes, Lucree,” replied Caroline promptly, but in a subdued and broken voice.

“My sister! I hear me now?—I feel that I will hear you now.”

“An utterly friendless; yes; you feel that I will hear you now.”

“Caroline, you are not friendless. I am your friend: I ever will be your friend; indeed, while you are wretched, I must be wretched too! But there is a happiness in—”

No, Lucree: happiness is yours: you will be happy; but I can never taste happiness.

“Caroline knew not why; but the bitterness with which she wept melted her heart, and she became like a sister again.”

“Why do you thus weep, Lucree?” she enquired, “is it for me? Are these tears induced by the conviction that I am guilty of the odious crime of which I have been accused? I am innocent, indeed, I am innocent!” she cried, as Lucree wept still more convulsively.

“You will believe me, Lucree?”

“I do, I do,” exclaimed Lucree, as she fell upon Caroline’s neck in agony.

“Then, why do these tears so bitterly shed? If I were the guilty creature supposed—”

“Caroline, you torture me! my heart will break, I cannot endure it! In mercy say no more.”

A pause ensued; a pause daring which, although amazed, Caroline caressed Lucree tenderly, and wiped away the tears which continued to flow; she felt all her former affection return, and while Lucree struggled hard to repress her emotion.

“Do you feel better, dear?” she enquired at length.

“With a smile so sad that it seemed to mock itself, Lucree looked up and passionately kissed her.

“I am so happy!” she exclaimed, in tones which went direct to Caroline’s heart, “so happy now that you are my dear, dear sister again!”

“I have been unkind,” returned Caroline, “I know that I have been most unkind; but consider, Lucree, what my feelings must have been when I found myself struck from the high position I had occupied, and with a tarnished reputation rendered friendless and poor. I was used to be the object of admiration, and I looked upon you all as my enemies. I felt that I had lost one friend in the world, and him I have since then proved to be a villain.”

“Thank Heaven!” cried Lucree, with starting energy, “you have proved this? I know the villain you allude to! Charles said that you would, but he feared that the proof would not come till too late.”

“It has come, alas! too late as it is.”

“But to save you, at least, it is in time. Have you proved it beyond all doubt?”

“I have, Lucree, indeed.”

“I rejoice at it: Charles will rejoice too; all will rejoice.”

“Lucree!” cried Caroline, starting.

“For your sake, dear! for your sake they will rejoice.”

“Lucree, they must not know of it. I am prostrate now, heaven knows; but if you love me—and I think you do—you will not cause me to be trampled upon.”

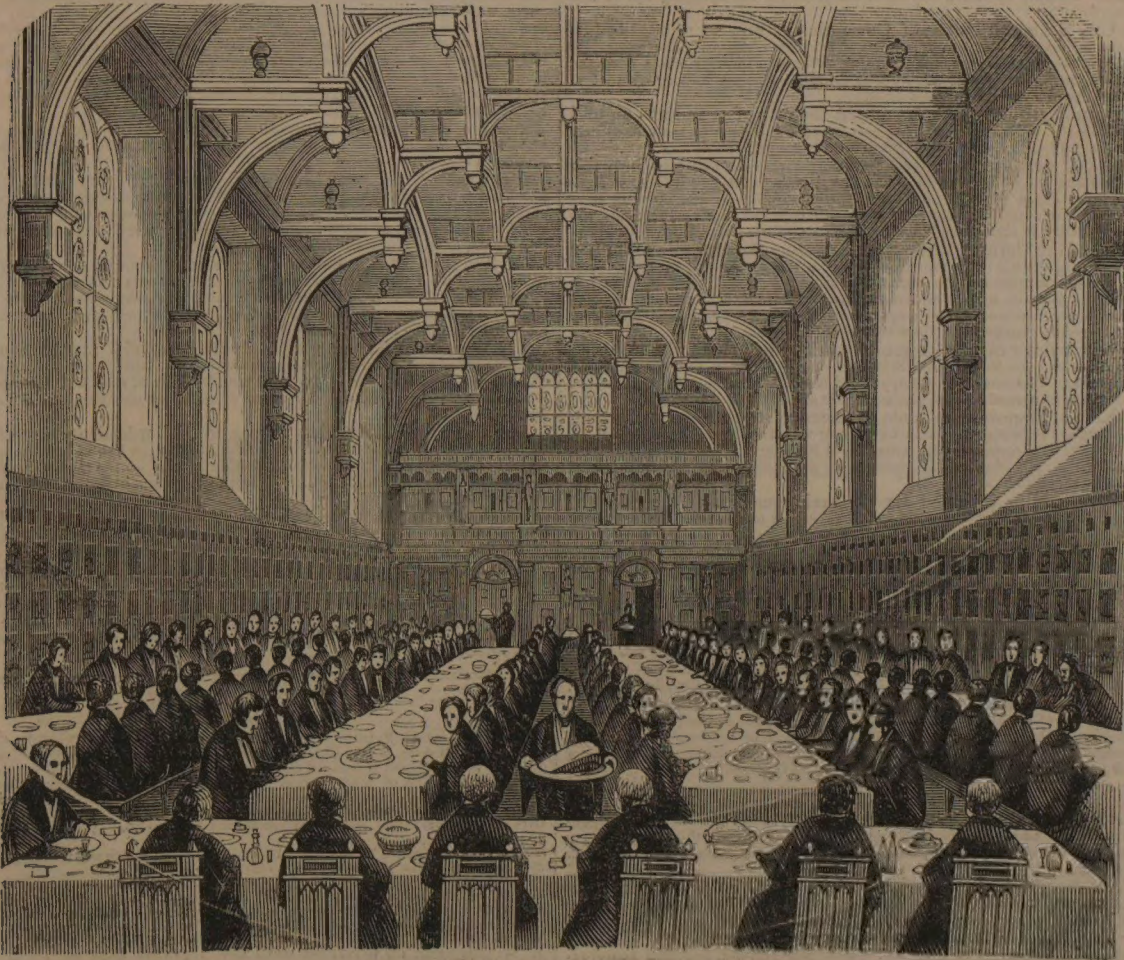
“Who, who will trample upon you? Who will triumph over you? Caroline, I perceive you imagine that Charles would! Oh! do not believe him to be your enemy. He would not injure you for worlds; I know that he would not. He has too kind, too pure a heart. He will protect you; he will look upon you, dear, as a sister. Let me assure you that he is worthy of your highest esteem.”

“Still, Lucree, this must not be known. I will explain all to you anon; but it must be explained to you only. I therefore confide in you, Lucree. I may do so with safety.”

“You say; let me tell him.”

“No, Lucree; at least not at present. Let it be known only to ourselves. Although your husband, you can keep a secret even from him—can you not?”

Lucree, on the instant started, and, looking with a doubtful expression at her sister, became pale as death.



TERM DINNER IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.

inner barristers is, at the present day, wholly abolished; the former being called barristers generally, and the latter falling under the denomination of students.

The public “moots,” exercises, and duties, have long been dispensed with; and the general rule, as to qualification, in all the inns of court, is, that a person, in order to entitle himself to be called to the bar, must be twenty-one years of age, have kept *twelve terms*, and have been for five, or three years, at least, a member of the society. The keeping of terms includes dining a certain number of times in the hall, and hence the pleasantry of *eating the way to the bar*; the preparatory studies being now private. Of the great business of refec-

tion, the engraving shows the most dignified scene—the Bench Dinner; the benchers, or “antients,” as they were formerly called, being the governors of the inn, at the Temple called the Parliament. The Middle Temple hall, the scene of the engraving, greatly surpasses the halls of the other societies in size and splendour. It was begun in 1562, and finished about ten years afterwards; it is 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and upwards of 60 feet in height. The roof and panels are finely decorated, and the screen at the lower end is beautifully carved. There are a few good pictures: amongst others, one of Charles I. on horseback, by Vandyke; also, portraits of Charles II., Queen Anne, George I., and George II.



"What is the matter?" demanded Caroline, "what have I said? Lucrece," she exclaimed, "you still think me guilty."

"No, no, indeed," replied Lucrece, "I do not, I do not, believe me. But," she added, after a pause, "for your own sake, dear, let me name this to Charles."

"Why for my own sake, Lucrece?"

"Because he requires but the knowledge of this to render you happy and affluent again."

"Is it possible?"

"Here is a document which alone, dear, secures an independence. But I will not give it to you now: I do not think it sufficient, nor does Charles: he is anxious to divide the estate with you."

"Then have I deeply wronged him?"

"You have, dear Caroline, if you ever supposed him to be unkind, for he is, believe me, the kindest soul that ever lived. But you did not know this: you were ignorant of the noble generosity of his nature, and hence you believed him to be capable of an act of injustice. We will not, however, dwell upon this now. Come, let us return to the library: he will be so glad to see you."

"I cannot, Lucrece—indeed, I cannot see him now—some other time."

"Oh, folly! He will be more pleased to see you than me!"

More pleased to see the more unworthy?

Again Lucrece wept, and Caroline went with her, in the perfect conviction that her highly respectable conduct alone had caused her sister's tears to flow.

"But," said Lucrece, having somewhat rallied, "this will never do. Come, dry your eyes, dear," she added, kissing her. "I must not now suffer a tear to be seen."

"Lucrece! my sister!" cried Caroline, as they embraced each other fondly. "Hearts, Lucrece, are wounded more by kindness undeserved. Had you and Charles been strictly just, my stubborn pride would not have yielded. I then should have looked at the severity of my punishment alone. But now I feel my spirit humbled. Love and generosity, thus unmerited, turn my thoughts within myself, inflicting a wound, which—being, as I am, dispossessed of the power to make atonement—cannot be healed by even penitence and tears."

These now made every effort to console her; and, when she had succeeded, by gentle suasion, in restoring her to comparative tranquillity, she bade her adieu; but, having reached the door, with the view of leaving, she returned, and exclaimed, while kissing her with the utmost affection, "Caroline! my sister! you shall be happy yet."

(To be continued Weekly.)

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Sealark*, 10 guns, was commissioned on Monday last at Portsmouth, by Commander Thomas L. Gough (1842).

Captain Wallis, who has succeeded Lord John Hay in command of the *Warship*, was second lieutenant of the *Shannon*, when she captured the *Chesapeake*, American frigate. Captain Brooke, of the *Shannon*, was severely wounded in the action, and the first lieutenant was killed, and therefore the duty of taking both ships into harbour devolved upon Captain Wallis.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Commanders: Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, Bart., to the *Helena*; Robert Wilcox (thirty years sailing-master of the late Duke of Buckingham's yacht), to the *Victory*; Lieutenants: H. King and E. Holmes (additional), to the *Winchester*; H. Charlton and L. Pritchard (additional), to the *Leinster*; George Merritt, to the *Fox*; Byron Drury, to the *Warrior*; R. M. Godfrey, to the *Warship*; George Marriott, to the *St. Vincent*; vice-Douglas Reid, to the hospital; John Mc D. Smith and Brook Young, to the *Helena*; G. L. Norcock, of the *Warship*, to the *St. Vincent*; vice Young; E. Nicholls, to the *Formidable*; H. T. Veitch, to the *Excellent*; R. I. G. Macdonald and J. S. Shore, to the *Alfred*; Robert Coote, to the *Corwallis*; Thomas Etheridge, to the *Star*; Masters: W. Ellis, to the *Helena*; Vincent Williams, to the *Apollo*. Second Master G. S. Hall, to the *Flamer*. Purser: Joseph Mason, to the *St. Vincent*; vice Nicholls, period of service expired; B. Jennings, to the *Camperdown*. Surgeons: Dr. A. Bankier, to the *Iris*; F. Sharpe, to the *Helena*; Dr. W. H. B. Jones, to be surgeon-superintendent of the *Marion* convict ship. Assistant-Surgeons: W. Henderson, to the *Iris*; J. F. Henry, to the *Helena*; Mates: W. T. Lower, to the *Excellent*; H. R. Evers, to the *Derivation*; Thomas Davies, to the *Flamer*.  
**NAVY COURT-MARTIAL.**—A naval court-martial assembled on board the *Caledonia* on Friday last, to try Lieutenant Morris, of the *Tweed*, on charges preferred by Lieut. Ellman, senior Lieutenant of the same ship, for having on September the 23d, attempted to depose Lieut. Ellman's authority as senior Lieutenant, by applying to him the expression of a—fool, or a—fool (Lieut. Ellman having punished a seaman of the *Tweed* for neglect of duty). The following officers composed the Court:—Sir Samuel Pym, president; Captains Burgoyne, the Hon. W. F. Grey, Frederick Bruce, and Alexander Milne. The Court were of opinion that the charge had been in part proved, but in consideration of circumstances which had appeared in evidence, the Court did only adjudge the said Lieutenant Morris to be reprimanded.—On Monday the Court, composed by the same officers, re-assembled to try Lieut. R. P. Tubb, collector of the first class of the *Tweed*, on the prosecution of Lieutenant Ellman, for disrespectful conduct, and for deserting from the ship on the night of the 25th of September. The Court were of opinion that the charges had been in part proved, and in consequence adjudged the prisoner to lose six months' time of service as volunteer of the first class.—The Court next proceeded to try Mr. Henry James Grant, mate of the *Tweed*, on a charge preferred by Lieutenant Ellman, of disrespectful conduct. The Court were of opinion that the charge had in part been proved, and did adjudge the prisoner to be reprimanded. Commander Wrioford then joined the other officers of the Court, in the room of Captain Milne, who was prosecutor in the next case, which was a charge against Mr. Maitland, second master of the *Caledonia*, for having been in a state of intoxication on the 16th of August, and for having on the 18th of the same month absented himself from the ship without leave of the commanding officer. The Court were of opinion that the charges had been proved, and did adjudge the prisoner to be dismissed the service.

**DEATH OF GENERAL THE HON. EDWARD FINCH.**—We have to record the demise of the Hon. Edward Finch, fourth son of the third, and uncle of the present, Earl of Aylesford, whose dissolution took place on Friday week. The deceased, who was born the 26th of April, 1756, entered the army as cornet in 1778. He served in Flanders, and in 1799 commanded the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards in the expedition to the Helder, and in Egypt he rendered particular service in the command of a brigade of cavalry, and afterwards of infantry. In 1807 he accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen under Earl Cathcart, and there ably distinguished himself. The colonelcy of the 22d (the *Cheshire*) Regiment became vacant, of which corps he had held the colonelcy-in-chief since the 18th of September, 1809.

**ENROLMENT OF OUT-PENSIONERS.**—The following officers have been appointed to Ireland:—Captain Ridge, 36th; Captain Brown, 41st; Captain Donelan, 48th; Captain Moyle, 66th; Captains Cartan, Beaufort, Calder, Ward, and Phipps, half-pay; Lieutenant Furlong, half-pay; Lieutenant Meredith, half-pay, 16th Foot; Lieutenant Brown, half-pay, 50th Foot.

**MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.**—General: Hon. Edw. Finch, Col. of 22<sup>d</sup> F. Meriden, Warwickshire.—Lieut. General: Sir Arch. Campbell, Bt., G.C.B., Col. of 62<sup>d</sup> F.; Bevor, R. Art.—Major-General: Hopper, E.L. Comp. Serv.—Major: Huntley, 9<sup>th</sup> Dr.; Thoreau, St. Helena Reg.—Captains: McCarty, Paym. of 7 Hussars; Glegg, 12<sup>th</sup> Lane; Young, 55<sup>th</sup> F.; Moore, 66<sup>th</sup> F.; G. Jeffrey, h. p. 26<sup>th</sup> F.; Lugard, h. p. 62<sup>d</sup> F.; Adj. and Sec. Royal Mil. Asylum, Chelsea; Barker (Adj.), Armagh Mil.; H. B. Hayes, h. p. 84<sup>th</sup> F.; Sir H. Chamberlain, Bt., R. Art.—Lieutenants: Oxley, 13<sup>th</sup> F.; Aldercon, 30<sup>th</sup> F.; Wheatstone, 35<sup>th</sup> F.; (Adj.); Magrath, 55<sup>th</sup> F.; Daniel Brown, h. p. 43<sup>rd</sup> F.; Comerford, h. p. 57<sup>th</sup> F.; Pountney, h. p. 71<sup>st</sup> F.; Napper, h. p. 81<sup>st</sup> F.; Schroder, h. p. 1<sup>st</sup> Line Bn. Ger. Legion; Lowry Wynne, R. Art.; Jenkin, R. Eng.; A. Elton, 2d Surrey Mil.; De Kuyne, Clare Mil. (Adj.).—2d Lieutenants and Ensigns: Petebridge, 20<sup>th</sup> F.; Campbell, 55<sup>th</sup> F.; St. Hill, Ceylon Reg.; Sloggett, R. Mar.; Doyle, late 1<sup>st</sup> Vet. Bn. (Adj.). A. Gordon, late 5<sup>th</sup> Vet. Bn.—Paymasters: Knyvet, h. p. Chief Paym. of Depot, formerly in Isle of Wight; Jean, 21<sup>st</sup> F. on passage to England from the Colonies; Major-General: 2 W. L. Reg.—Commandant, Assistant, Com. Gen. Comper; Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. Gaudin.—Medical Department: Surg. John Wilson, 71<sup>st</sup> F.; Surg. Harper, h. p. Staff; Assist. Surg. Renwick, 3 W. L. Reg.; Barbadoes: Assist. Surg. D. Lamont, h. p. Staff.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**HOLMBRAD, Oct. 23.**—The *Marquis Wellington*, bound to Newry, is on shore in this bay, a total wreck; crew saved. The *Lily*, from Liverpool to Swansea, is on shore in Carnarvon Bay, but is likely to be got off.

**NEWCASTLE, Oct. 23.**—The *Aristocrat*, from Montreal to Liverpool, was driven on shore off Blackpool this morning, and is expected to go to pieces; two passengers drowned, two of the crew saved, the remainder on board the ship, to which a steamer would be sent from Fleetwood as soon as possible.

**CARDIGAN, Oct. 23.**—The *Hampton*, Rowland, from Liverpool to Marseilles, was stranded in this bay to-day, and must discharge to get off. A schooner is on the bar, and it is feared will become a wreck. A sloop has sunk in the bay; three men are in the rigging, but the sea is too high for assistance to go off. A piece of wreck has come ashore here, but nothing to indicate to what vessel it belongs. The *British* of the *Tender* is totally wrecked; crew drowned, and part of cargo washed ashore. The *London* of the *Marine* is wrecked; crew saved. The *Whitewave*, is on shore; crew saved. Another schooner has just gone ashore in the bar.

**SOFTSWOLD, Oct. 23.**—The *Sally*, William, from Goole to Harwich, was driven on shore near here last night; master drowned; cargo landed. The *Syren*, Dorking, brought up off the port yesterday; received damage, but proceeded this morning.

**KANSBATE, Oct. 23.**—The *Allice*, Sention, from London to Henly, in attempting the harbour this morning, drove on the beach to the eastward. The *Springhill*, Harnett, from Shields to Jersey, was totally lost this morning on Margate Sands—crew saved.—Oct. 29: The *Mariette*, Le Jol, from Sunderland to Nantes, is totally lost, after striking on the Long Sand; crew saved.

**WALSLEY, Oct. 23.**—Four of the Dundee whalers have arrived at that port during the week—the *Horn* and the *Alexander* on Tuesday, and the *Advice* and the *Princess Charlotte* on Wednesday last. They are, upon the whole, well fished. The *Horn* brings eight fish, about 93 tons; the *Alexander* thirteen fish, 85 tons; the *Advice* seven fish, 80 tons; and the *Princess Charlotte* six fish, 60 tons. These vessels left the ice on the 28th September, and had fair passages home. The remaining vessel, the *Fairy*, is in the offing. She had not been seen by the other vessels for several days before leaving the country.

The *Sarah Bell*, belonging to Mr. Catt, of Brighton, was brought into harbour, with the loss of job and bulwarks. The master of the *Sarah Bell* reports, that on Saturday morning a schooner, evidently disabled by the gale, was near him, with a signal of distress flying, and that about nine o'clock, when about seven miles off Littlehampton, she suddenly went down, and he saw the vessel went to the bottom, and that the whole of the crew were lost. The *Princess Royal* fell in with the fragments of a brig off the Littlehampton coast, and towed some of the spars into harbour.

**CARDIGAN, Oct. 23.**—The crews of the smacks driven ashore near here, which were in the rigging yesterday, are all drowned. The *Packet* of this port is totally lost with all hands, cargo washed ashore. The *Mary of Newquay* is a total loss; crew drowned. A brig belonging to Wicklow remains on the bar; crew saved.

**HEAUMARIS, Oct. 23.**—It blew a hurricane yesterday at N.W. A schooner, in making the harbour last night, struck on the causeway and sunk; crew supposed to be drowned.

**BROADBAY, Oct. 30.**—The *Springhill*, from Shields to Jersey, is sunk near Margate Sand; crew saved.

**LOSS OF THE *AFRICANE*.**—By the arrival of the *Acadia* steam-ship, intelligence has been received at Lloyd's, announcing the loss of the British-built barque *Africane*, Commander Captain Riddle, on the night of the 23d September, off Cape St. Lawrence, whilst on her passage from North Shields to Quebec. The particulars of her destruction are of a very painful character, two of her crew having been lost in attempting to save themselves, and the remainder being preserved, after enduring the most dreadful sufferings from the want of food and exposure to the weather in a wild barren country. The captain and crew have returned to England.

**EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.**—On Sunday the American line of packet ship *Montreal* Captain Thacker sailed from the St. Katherine's Dock for New York. She carries out about seventy emigrants, who indulge the hope of bettering their condition in the "far west." She takes out an excellent cargo of miscellaneous British-manufactured goods, and mercantile transactions with Jonathan are evidently on the increase.

Off the coast of Suffolk, the vessels which were lost near Lowestoft during the storm, have been ascertained to be the *Eleanor*, the *Meabon*, the *Nelus*, and a large black schooner. Upwards of 30 individuals are supposed to have perished with them. Out of all the crews only one was saved—he was ashore on a piece of wreck with another unfortunate creature, who expired almost immediately on his landing. At Dunbar a valuable schooner, named the *Branch*, insured in London for £4,000, was lost about three miles to the eastward of the harbour. The crew saved themselves by taking to the boats. She was from Bordeaux, laden with wine, part of which is expected to be saved. The *Welsh* coast was the scene of heavy disasters: near Penllithorpe three vessels were wrecked, but their names, as yet, have not been learned. At Whitby, one vessel was lost—the *Sarah*, of Yarmouth. At Aberdeen a fine brig was lost, called the *Margaret*. Near Beaumaris, a vessel was seen to go down off the entrance of the harbour, with all hands; and a short distance from Liverpool, the brig *Nile*, of Harrington, supposed to be from Whitehaven for Dublin, sank off Burnhead, and every one on board with her, reported to be nine persons. Most of the principal harbours are crowded with shipping, repairing the vast number of injuries which they received whilst weathering the storm.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. J. Coker has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the prebend of Steaford, in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

The Vicar of Audley has presented the Rev. R. C. Moore to the perpetual curacy of Talk-o'-th'-Hill, Staffordshire, value £215 per annum.

R. B. Sheridan, Esq., has presented the Rev. W. Scott, late of Exeter College, to the rectory of Bettiscomb, Dorset, value £180 per annum.

The Rector of Chorley, Lancashire, has presented the Rev. W. S. Strong to the perpetual curacy of St. George's, Chorley.

The Trustees of Sir C. Corbet have presented the Rev. W. Taylor, of Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of Child's Ercall, Salop, value £66 per annum.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich has collated the Rev. Richard Bentley Porson Kidd to the vicarage of Potter Heigham, in his lordship's gift.

OXFORD.—Dr. Bellamy, of St. John's College, having withdrawn as a candidate for the Professorship of Common Law, Dr. Kenyon, of All Souls College, is the only remaining one. It is understood that the emoluments of this office are about £200 per annum, and that no lectures have been delivered for many years.

The election will be on Tuesday, November 7. The new library at Queen's College is now finished; it is connected with the old library by a light and elegant spiral iron stair. The new library has been built for the reception of the munificent bequest of Dr. Mason, formerly Fellow of that Society, of 30,000 volumes.

Sir Francis H. Doyle, Bart., Fellow of All Souls College, was on Thursday admitted to the degree of bachelor in civil law. J. H. Nicholls, of Oriel College, has been elected a fellow on the Michel foundation of Queen's College.

In a Convocation holden on Monday, the nomination of the Rev. P. C. Cloughton, M.A., Fellow of University College, to be a Public Examiner, in *Literis Humanioribus*, was unanimously agreed to. In the same Convocation, the Rev. William Hunter, M.A., Fellow of St. John's, was unanimously elected to the Lectureship of St. Giles's, in this city.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—B.A. Examination, 1843.—Examination for Honours.—The names are arranged in the order of proficiency. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—George Jessel, scholarship, University College; William Ridout Willis, University College. Classics—Bunnell Lewis, scholarship, University College; Joseph Ash Baynes, Stepney College. Vegetable Physiology and Structural Botany—George Jessel, prize of books, University College; Albert Mott, University College.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.

By a late Parliamentary return of the total numbers of copies of wills and extracts of administrations sent to the Legacy Duty Office in each of the years 1839, 1840, and 1841, it appears that in the first year there were 22,169, the second 22,106, and in 1841 the number was 22,998. There were 16,701 wills in the last-mentioned year.

On Sunday morning last the Temple church, which has been closed since August last, for the purpose of additional alterations, was re-opened for divine service.

The Bishop of Lincoln, in the tour which he has just completed, confirmed 11,000 young persons, being nearly 1000 more than were admitted to that sacred rite during his Lordship's last diocesan circuit.

The building materials of the Workshop Manor House were sold on Tuesday last, by direction of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, for 20,000 guineas. It is said the original cost of the mansion was upwards of £300,000.

A Baptist clergyman and his wife, who reside in the vicinity of Boston, have the pleasure of daily gathering round their fireside four daughters, who were born in four different quarters of the globe, viz., one in Europe, one in Asia, one in Africa, and one in America—a fact probably unparalleled in the history of any other family in New England.

Light carriages on springs have within these few days been brought into service in conveying fish from Dieppe to Paris, availing themselves of the railroad from Rouen. They are called *Courriers de la Mare*.

About 2500 boxes of American cheese were offered at public sale at Liverpool last week, of which fully 1000 sold, chiefly from 40s. to 52s. 6d. per cwt. The trade in this article at this port is becoming one of very considerable importance, and we understand that the American farmers are paying more attention to the make, so as to adapt it better to the English taste. The Cambridge, which arrived on Friday, brought upwards of 3000 packages, and a further supply is reported to have arrived in the *George Washington*, from New York.

A rumour, having its origin in Roman Catholic circles in Dublin, is in circulation, to the effect that Bishop Higgins of Aradagh, has been summoned to Rome to answer before the Sovereign Pontiff for the expressions used by him in reference to England at one of the earliest of the monster Repeal meetings.

We learn from Wisbaden, Oct. 16, that the Duke de Nassau escaped, about a week before, from a great danger. He was himself steering his boat from Rudesheim to Bingen, when the wind rose and upset it. The Prince was in the water, when some boatmen succeeded in saving him.

An order in council, recently issued, directs that the six minor canons of Westminster Abbey shall each in future receive an annual stipend of £150.

We regret to state that Captain Bernal, M.P. for Wycombe, met with a serious accident last Friday, whilst hunting with Sir William Massey Stanley's hounds. The gallant Captain received a kick from a horse just above the ankle, which unfortunately broke the splinter bone of his leg.

There are now living in Axminster sixty two unmarried ladies, and, awful to relate, only seventeen gentlemen to be divided among them.

At the close of last week, the managing clerk of a mercantile establishment in Glasgow was taken into custody on the charge of committing forgeries to the amount of upwards of £3000. He has since been committed for trial.

In the Canadian House of Assembly, Mr. Baldwin has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill into Parliament for the purpose of declaring Orange and all other secret societies illegal.

We have to record the occurrence of an immense conflagration that happened lately at Quebec. It first broke out in St. Paul-street, at about nine o'clock, and was not got under until 60 houses had been destroyed, together with numerous outbuildings, in the vicinity of the New Market place. Five hundred chaldrons of coals and 1000 cords of wood, the property of government, were also consumed. We have not heard any cause assigned for the breaking out of this disastrous fire.

The City Bridewell House of Correction is now so unusually full that there is not room for the admission of another prisoner. The immediate cause of this seeming increase of the smaller offences in the City arises from the influx of paupers, who prefer committing criminal offences and being sent to gaol rather than go to a union workhouse.

The insurance offices have increased the rate of premiums on mill property from 16s. to 24s. per cent. In consequence of this increase the mill owners evince a disposition to form an association for mutual insurance.

About 300 men are employed night and day on the slip between the viaduct and the bridge over the Canterbury-road, on the South Eastern Railway. We are afraid that this unfortunate place will hinder the opening next month. Another month or six weeks' time will complete the viaduct; and the permanent station is almost ready for the reception of the trains.

Several of the German Princes are imitating the example of Father Mathew in propagating temperance societies, but the means which they are employing for this purpose are of a curious description. The King of Bavaria has just published a decree, by which all municipal magistrates are obliged to become the members and heads of a new temperance society, and at the same time they are called upon to engage their fellow citizens to the same.

The yellow fever rages with great intensity in some of the southern states of America. In New Orleans it is particularly virulent, and the mortality is considerable. The same remark applies to Mobile, and strangers, who are not acclimated, are cautioned against visiting either place.

The King of Hanover has made a concession to German navigation, in abolishing the tolls and duties for navigating the river Ems. This is particularly important with respect to the intention of joining the Rhine and Ems by a canal, and thus delivering German trade from the necessity of having its outlet to the sea by the Dutch ports.

The new building intended for the taxing masters of the Court of Chancery, appointed under the late "new rules," is now completed. The exterior of the building, which is of the pointed style of architecture, is exceedingly neat and well-proportioned. The offices stretch along two-thirds of the southern side of Staple's Inn, abutting upon Southampton-buildings, and were opened for the transaction of public business on Thursday last.

There landed and embarked during the summer, at the Red House-pier, Battersea-fields, 121,237 persons, besides children in arms.

The late regulation about the Jews entering the Russian army has its redeeming qualities. It is not rare in Russia that persons from the ranks obtain commissions, which is tantamount to obtaining letters of nobility. Jews, however, were not hitherto entitled to that distinction either in Russia or Poland.

The Commissioners of Customs have appointed J. Benyon, Esq., of the Customs, of Liverpool, to the office of a searcher, &c., in the port of London. This promotion has arisen out of the determination of the board to effect an interchange between him and Mr. Sutton, of the London establishment, who takes the rank and position lately held by Mr. Beynon, at Liverpool.

The epidemic among cattle, which a short time ago was stated to have existed in the midland counties, has made its appearance in the north of England in its most virulent shape. The complaint seems to be acute inflammation in the lungs, and the cattle die in about eight hours after the attack. Some vague notions are current that manuring the land with guano has been the origin of this malady.

La Patrie announces the death of Admiral Roussin at Montpellier. When Admiral Roussin quitted the ministry, in July last, it was no longer doubtful that his malady (an injury of the spine) left no hope of recovery.

The new defamation and libel act came into operation on Wednesday last. It extends only to England, Wales, and Ireland, Scotland being excluded.

The following calculation of the last weekly returns of the 44 railways, 1562 miles in length, will be of interest:—Number of passengers on 31 railways, 322,547; consequently the total for the week must be above 500,000. The receipts for passengers on 44 railways, £76,002 2s. 2d.; ditto for goods on 39 railways, £27,639 19s. 11½d.; total, £103,642 2s. 2d. This is an average of £653, per mile per week. The traffic therefore is certainly at the rate of about £4,500,000 a year, and carrying 20,000,000 passengers.

At a Court of Aldermen held on Tuesday last, Mr. Wm. Hughes Hughes, who is High Sheriff of Hampshire for the present year, was sworn in alderman for the Broad-street Ward.

It is stated by the *Globe*, that under present circumstances, a mass, recommending Daniel O'Connell to the protection of Heaven, is read every day in the Vatican, by express orders of the Pope.—[We have heard from another source, entitled to some credit, that Mr. O'Connell is by no means a favourite in the quarter alluded to.]

The town of Uralsk, in the government of Orenburg, in Russia, suffered severely on the 9th of last month by two fires, which broke out on the same day. 105 houses, some of stone, some of wood, were reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at 103,000 roubles.

Despatches were sent off on Wednesday evening from the Colonial-office, for the Governor of Jamaica, and for the governors of the other West India colonies.

An immense cormorant, a species of bird rarely found so far inland, was shot a few days since by a labouring man, just as it was emerging from the canal at New Haw, in the immediate vicinity of Chertsey. When picked up, it was found to have a bleak in its mouth, half-swallowed, four inches in length.

A Berlin letter, Oct. 23, states that in the conferences which are now going on in the German Customs Union, not only the British Ambassador, but also seven commercial agents from London, Liverpool, and Manchester, take part.

M. de Cosnai, Archbishop of Sens, died last week at his chateau, near Brives, aged 79.

M. Gaston de Banneville, Attaché to the French Embassy in England, son of the Marquis de Banneville, has just been married to Mlle. de Kizny, daughter of the Receiver-General of Calvados.

Wednesday being a holiday at the Bank of England, as usual on the 1st of November, the Stock Exchange also was closed, and there were, of course, no authorised bargains.

The lowest ebb tide which has been known in the Medway for many years occurred on Saturday last.

It is reported that the outlay for the Edinburgh musical festival will be £4,000, and that not above half that sum will constitute the receipts.

There has been lately dug up, in the garden of Mr. Charles Ade, a farmer, residing in Alfriston, a considerable number of silver pennies, of the reigns of Canute, Harold the First, Hardycanute, and Edward the Confessor. Several of the coins are in an excellent state of preservation.

Yesterday (Friday) was the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, aunt of her Majesty, who completes her 66th year. The Princess is passing the autumn in retirement, at Kensington.

More Alpacas have arrived at Liverpool, and are now in the docks. From the spirited exertions of a few merchants there, the success which has hitherto attended the scheme, more particularly in Scotland, and the high patronage which it now enjoys, the naturalization of this interesting animal among us is gradually advancing.

Sir David Baird, Bart., of Newbyth, was the successful competitor against thirty others for the silver club, at the meeting of the St. Andrew's Golfing Society, last week. The festivities closed with a ball at the Town-hall, under the auspices of Lady Anne Baird.

A Berlin letter of the 23d ult. states that in the conferences which are now being held in the German Customs Union, not only the British Ambassador, but also seven commercial agents from London, Liverpool, and Manchester, take part.

The *Frankfort Journal* states that the King of Bavaria had authorised subscriptions to be made throughout his kingdom for the benefit of the Germans who had been expelled from Greece.

We find by a St. Petersburg journal that during the year 1840 there died in Russia 479 persons aged more than a hundred years; 236 of them had reached the age of 105; 108 had turned 110; 59 reached 115; 45 died at 120; 25 at 125; 4 died at 130; and 2 attained 145.

According to private letters from Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours may be expected in London on Monday next, on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert.

On Wednesday evening last the Society of Arts resumed its sittings for the season. Mr. Hoblyn, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and agreed to, it was resolved that a copy of Barry's etchings, handsomely bound, should be presented to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the president of the society. The meeting then adjourned.

On Tuesday two islands, named Rasay and Bona, situated in the Hebrides, were sold by auction at the Auction Mart. They were for many years the property of the McLeods, of Rasay, and comprise about 18,000 acres. The estate was put up at 20,000 guineas, and eventually knocked down at 35,000 guineas.

During Friday and Saturday last, when the public were admitted within the enclosure to view the statue of Nelson previous to its exaltation to the summit of the column erected in Trafalgar-square for its reception, upwards of 100,000 persons availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them.

The tobacco crop in Maryland will fall short this year of an average yield, by at least a third, owing to the depredations of the worms.

The tenants of Lord Riversdale have got notice to have their rents, which fall due on the 1st of November next, ready on the 8th of the same month.

It is said that the Earl of Lucan and Mr. St. Clair O'Malley have been both restored to the commission of the peace for the county of Mayo.

Of the gross number of 155 prisoners tried at the recent Gloucester county and city sessions, only six could read and write! All the rest could either do so only "imperfectly," or had not the least knowledge of reading.

By the quarterly tables of mortality made up to the 30th September in the present year, we find that the number of deaths registered in the metropolis during the last year was 45,752, being less than in any one of the four preceding years. In the principal provincial towns, taking them together, the mortality was about 2,000 more than in 1841, but less than in any of the three previous years. With respect to the temperature, the mean height of the barometer during the last summer was higher than 1841 or 1842, or the mean height of the nine years from 1830 to 1840. The fall of rain was 5-662 inches, which is near the average; but it fell on only 23 days; whilst, in the summers of 1841 and 1842, it was from 8 to 9 inches, and fell on from 47 to 50 days.

Owing to a rupture between the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Animals' Friend Society, some disclosures have been made relative to the barbarities practised in the knackers' (horse-slaughters') yards, which are most disgraceful, and should not be tolerated in any civilized country. The Royal Society maintains that the cruelties formerly complained of no longer exist. The Animals' Friend Society affirm that they are still practised with impunity, the law not being sufficiently strong to put a stop to the system which is pursued in those dens of infamy. The details are too dreadful and disgusting for publication, but we hope something will be done in the next session of Parliament to remedy the evil.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival in Malta, on the



**Wheat.**—The prices of wheat in the metropolis are from 34d to 94d of household ditto, 7d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Averages.**—Wheat, 50s 5d; barley, 30s 9d; oats, 17s 5d; rye, 30s 3d; beans, 31s 1d; peas, 32s 10d.

**Imperial Weekly Averages.**—Wheat, 50s 12d; barley, 30s 6d; oats, 17s 9d; rye, 30s 2d; beans, 30s 6d; peas, 32s 7d.

**Duties on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 20s; barley, 8s; oats, 8s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

**Tea.**—Since the sales have concluded, the demand for all kinds of tea has fallen inactive at late rates. The stock in warehouse is now 29,809,347 lbs., against 23,562,011 lbs. at the corresponding period in 1842.

**Sugar.**—There has been a very limited inquiry for all kinds of sugar this week, and the quotations may be considered somewhat easier.

**Coffee.**—This market is still inactive, but prices have undergone no material alteration.

**Rice.**—Very little doing in rice, either publicly or privately, and purchases can be effected on easier terms.

**Oil.**—This market is very flat—linseed oil having fallen to 30s. per cwt. The value of other kinds of oil is about stationary.

**Cinnamon.**—The quarterly sales have gone off well, on rather higher terms.

**Provisions.**—Both Irish and foreign butter is selling slowly, at barely the late depression. The bacon market is firm, but in other kinds of provisions we have scarcely any sales to report.

**Tallow.**—The demand is very limited; 41s 6d to 41s 9d is the quotation for fine Y.C. on the spot.

**Hops.**—Although we have a very large quantity of most kinds of hops on sale, the demand continues steady, at improved quotations. The duty is called £135,000. Wexford, Kent, in sacks, £5 15s to £6 10s; Mid Kent, ditto, £6 10s to £6 15s; East Kent, £6 to £6 15s; East Kent, £6 to £6 15s; choice ditto, £6 to £6 15s; Sussex ditto, £5 5s to £6 15s; Yearling Kents, £5 to £5 5s; ditto, Sussex, £4 14s to £5.

**Wool.**—The auctions have gone off well, at an advance of 1d to 1½d per lb.

**Potatoes.**—The arrivals of potatoes have been large this week, while the demand is slow at from 4s to 6s per ton.

**Coal.**—Adair's, 16s; Stewart's, 21s 3d; Lambton's, 21s; Hutton's, 21s 3d per ton. Ships arrived, 205.

**Smithfield.**—Our market to-day was very scantily supplied with beasts, yet the demand for them was again excessively heavy, and Monday's prices were not supported. The number of sheep was exceedingly small, but so inactive was the mutton trade, that nearly one half of them were turned out unsold. In prices we have no alteration to notice. Calves were in good supply and depressed inquiry, at an abatement of quite 2d per 8lbs. The pork trade ruled dull at late rates. No foreign stock on offer. Milch cows selling at from £16 to £19 each. Perils, to sink the offal—Coarse inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 4s to 4s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large hogs, 3s to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 3s 10d. Suckling calves, 18s to 27s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Beasts 407, cows 131, sheep 3840, calves 218, pigs 387.

**Newgate and Lead.**—We had a very heavy trade here to-day, on the following terms:—Per 8lbs, by the carcass—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 8d to 3s; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 8d, small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The more favourable state of the home markets, added to the large orders now in execution for our colonies, and for our foreign possessions, has given additional activity to the manufacturers of all sorts of goods, amongst which we are happy to include cutlery and hardware of all descriptions. The disappearance of distress in all the mining counties must be the consequence of this improved state of things, and with it must also disappear that degree of discontent which has been manifested amongst the mining population. The abundance of employment which has arisen from the present flourishing state of trade is naturally increasing the demand for money, and even in a small degree enhancing the annual rates of interest to be received from it by the discount of commercial and bankers' acceptances, although the income to be obtained from capital employed in this channel is still far from being so good as could be desired.

The balance of our foreign trade continuing to be very considerably in our favour, the precious metals are naturally remitted to this country in payment of this balance, and thus money accumulating in the hands of the moneyed interest, and the difficulties in the way of its profitable employment are certainly not much removed by the additional quantity of it now required for commercial purposes. This state of the money market has for several weeks been operating rather favourably on the value of the shares in various descriptions of joint stock associations, more particularly in those of the leading railway companies, for which, during this week, there has existed an increased demand, and higher prices have in many instances been obtained. Large sums of money continue to be employed in the completion of some of these railways, and in the commencement of new operations of the same description; and thus is money placed, for a season, in circulation amongst the productive classes of society. But still the surplus capital now in this country cannot find full employment, and the rate of interest is consequently high, and the demand for it is becoming weekly more manifest that the public credit of the United Kingdom should be extended to those capitalists who may be willing to embark their property in the cultivation of many millions of acres of waste land, now useless to the inhabitants of this country.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange a foreign demand for various descriptions of national securities still causes considerable activity amongst the brokers and dealers in that great mart of speculation. In Spanish Threes an advance of 1 per cent. occurred in the course of the week. In Peruvian Bonds an improvement to the same extent must likewise be noted. Dutch Stock is also in demand, and rather dearer, and so likewise is Russian and Austrian Bonds.

In the beginning of the week not much activity was observable on the English Stock Exchange, but towards the middle of it, purchases to a considerable extent were effected, and they were naturally attended by an advance in the value of all descriptions of English public securities.

At the conclusion of the week's transactions in the money market, the activity observable on Thursday rather increased than on the contrary. The pressure of money on the English stock exchange in particular produced a further improvement in the value of the Consols, in which some business was done for the account at 96½, and some of the dividend hunters expect that, after the payment of the next half-yearly dividend is deducted the price will be nearer 96 than 95½. On the foreign stock exchange, also, the abundance of money continued, till the end of the week, favourably to influence the prices of various descriptions of foreign securities. In Mexican bonds, a further advance of two per cent. occurred, and for Spanish the demand was considerably increased, at higher prices. In the share market, the animation which we have already alluded to, gained strength, and the desire to purchase exceeded the wish to make sales. In short, commerce, manufactures, and public and private securities remained in a most satisfactory state when our present number went to press.

**RAILWAY FUNDS AND LONDON BANKS.**—Three per Cent. Consols, 95½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 95; Three per Cent. New, 102; Three per Cent. New, 103; Long Annuities, 12-15; Bank of England Stock, 180 to 182; East India Stock, 27½ to 27¾; East India Bonds, 65 premium; Exchequer Bills, 64s to 65s premium; Union Bank of London, 102; London Joint Stock Bank, 12½; London and Westminster Bank, 22½; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42; Consols for Account, 95½ to 96.

**FOREIGN STOCKS.**—Austrian Bonds, 114 to 115; Russian Bonds, 116 to 117; Neapolitan Bonds, 102; Chilean Bonds, 101 to 102; Brazilian, 73; Belgian Bonds, 105 to 106½; Danish Bonds, 86½ to 87; Peruvian Bonds, 23 to 24; Dutch Three per Cent, 54½; Dutch Five per Cent, 90½; Venetian Bonds, 94 to 95; Mexican Bonds, 30½; Spanish Five per Cent, 21; Spanish Three per Cent, 31; French Three per Cent, Renten, 82½, ex 25f. 65c; French Five per Cent, Renten, 122½, ex 25f. 65c; Buenos Ayres, 28 to 29; Portuguese Bonds, converted, 44½.

**RAILWAY AND PUBLIC ASSOCIATION SHARES.**—Eastern Counties, 93, Scrip, 11½, New Shares, 11½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 54 to 55; Great Western, 90½; London and Brighton, 37; London and Blackwall, 43; London and Greenwich, 43; London and Birmingham, 218 to 220; London and South Western, 68; Croydon Trunk, 13½; Manchester and Leeds, 83; Manchester and Birmingham, 33½; Northern and Eastern, 49½ to 50; Paris and Rouen, 25½; Rouen and Havre, 27½; London and Dover, 28 to 27½; York and North Midland, 112; Birmingham and Derby, 49 to 50; Birmingham and Gloucester, 56 to 57; Great North of England, 80 to 82; Hull and Selby, 42 to 43; Midland Counties, 79 to 80; Bristol and Exeter, 59 to 61; Grand Junction, 210 to 212; Manchester and Liverpool, 211 to 212; North Midland, 80 to 82.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

**TUESDAY, OCT. 31.**

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.**—S. DURGESS, Danstable, Bedfordshire, tailor.

**BANKRUPTCY.**—H. W. MORLEY, Dean-street, Soho, tailor.—J. PHILLIPS, Hall-court, Old Broad-street, tailor.—R. GRAND, Old Jewry chambers, merchant.—A. MASON, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, coach proprietor.—L. C. LECESNE, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street, merchant.—W. FICKER, 9, H. G. CLAPTON, Bristol, warehouseman.

**SCOTTISH SQUADRATIONS.**—J. BAICLAIN, jun., Montrose, merchant.—D. PATRICK, or MORRISON, and J. MORRISON, Falkirk, innkeepers.—W. ALLAN, Leith, writer.—J. WEIR, Cannoek, Ayr, innkeeper.

**FRIDAY, NOV. 3.**

**WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 3.**—5th Foot: Second Lieut. R. Darell to be First Lieut., vice Campbell; W. H. Candler, Gent. to be Second Lieut., vice Darell. 14th Lieut. J. M. C. O'Toole, to be Lieut., vice H. Pigott. 26th Lieut. R. C. Cragie to be Paymaster, vice R. H. Strong. 34th Lieut. W. J. Blake to be Lieut., vice Hooper; Sir G. H. S. Douglas, Bart. to be Ensign, vice Blake. 45th Lieut. G. P. Erskine to be Paymaster, vice D. O'Meara. 66th Lieut. G. Maxwell to be Captain, vice Moyle. 78th Lieut. C. Faunt to be Lieut., vice F. C. Skurray.

**1st West India Regiment.**—C. Grange, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ellis.

**Royal Newfoundland Companies.**—R. G. G. Cumming, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Chambers.

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.**—R. SHARPE, jun., draper, Faversham.

**BANKRUPTCY.**—T. H. GILES, omnibus proprietor, Bow, Middlesex.—G. LAWES, tailor, Southampton.—J. H. TIPPLE, bombazine manufacturer, Wymondham, Norfolk.—G. MUIR, draper, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—W. WARREN, blacksmith, Pownall Fez, Cheshire.—J. SMITH, draper, Liverpool.—H. GRIFFITHS, innkeeper, Chelford, Cheshire.

BIRTHS.

In Hyde Park-street, the lady of William Gibbs, Esq., of a daughter.—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of Sir Robert Murray, Bart., of Ardeley Park, Herts, of a daughter.—In Imperial-square, Cheltenham, the lady of Sir Cecil A. Bishopp, Bart., of a son.—At 23, Upper Woburn-place, the wife of James Marshall, Esq., of a daughter.—At Ipswich, the lady of G. F. Sullivan, Esq., Royal Scots Greys, of a daughter.—At 4, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park, the lady of R. Hume Middlemas, Esq., of a son.—At the Rectory, Solihull, the wife of Rev. Archer Clive, of a daughter.—At Donnington, Berks, Mrs. S. B. Harper, of a son.—In Gibson-square, Islington, the lady of R. B. Hardy, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Trinity Church, Islington, John, son of the late James Hillman, Esq., of her Majesty's Dockyard, Deptford, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Henry Garland, Esq., M.R.C.S., Islington.—At St. Paul's, Deptford, Mary Ann, daughter of C. Aistrop, of Deptford-bridge, to T. Rolfe, of Great St. Helen's, London.—At Lisbon, Ludovica Cecilia O'Neil, third daughter of the late Joseph Maria O'Neil, Esq., of that city, to Thomas Cusack, jun., Esq., of that city.—At Kent, Mr. R. L. Cobb, of Higham, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late James Mansfield, Esq., of Rainham.—At Cheshunt, the Rev. Samuel George Dudley, of Great Holland, Essex, to Augusta Jessie, daughter of the late Samuel Edenborough, Esq., of Leyton, in the same county.—At St. Mary's, Paddington, George Smith, Esq., of Park-place, Paddington, to Mary Ann, only child of William Lenton, Esq., of Plumstead, Kent.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Thomas Streeter, of Church-street, Regent's-park, to Frances Holland, daughter of William Radford, Esq., of Kilburn-grove.—At Park-field, Cork, Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Dublin, to Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward P. Downers, of Cork.

DEATHS.

At Interlachen, the Hon. Augusta Mary Yelverton, second daughter of the Right Hon. Viscount Avonmore, of Edinburgh, Mrs. Helen Gibson, of Kentland.—At Sittingbourne, Kent, Thomas Tunge Vallance, Esq., the Rev. Edward John Cathrow, late of Oakwood Cottage, Surrey.—At Southampton, Mrs. Anne Ferguson, niece of the late Admiral Ferguson.—At Sarah, the wife of John Clarke, Esq., of Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square.—At Strawberry Vale, Finchley, Sarah Lucy Anne, eldest daughter of Henry Smith Cafe, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.**—Extraordinary attraction for the last few nights of Maddle, Carlotta, and M. Petipa, in the Ballet of THE PERL. On MONDAY, next, THE FAVORITE and THE PERL. On TUESDAY (owing to its great success), THE LADY OF THE LAKE. King James (second time), Mr. Templeton, Frederick Dru, Mr. W. Harrison, Douglas (first time), Mr. Stretton, Allan, Mr. G. Horneastle, Malcolm, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Ellen, Miss Rainforth, Maddle, Carlotta, and M. Petipa, will appear in the Ballet of THE PERL. On WEDNESDAY, THE FAVORITE and FORUNIO. On THURSDAY, (in consequence of the overflow last Thursday), CINDERELLA, by Mrs. A. Shaw, and THE PERL. On FRIDAY, THE FAVORITE and THE PERL. On SATURDAY, THE LADY OF THE LAKE and THE PERL.

The Public is respectfully informed, that it being impossible to obtain a renewal of the engagement of M. Carlotta, M. Petipa, those eminent artists leave London for Paris in the course of a few days.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.**—MONDAY, November 6th, and During the Week, THE BOHEMIANS; or the Rogues of Paris.—Messrs. Lyon, O. Smith, Wright, Wieland, Maynard.—Mrs. Yates, Miss E. Stanley, Mrs. F. Matthews. After which, the New Farce, called WANTED A WIFE; or, London, Liverpool, and Bristol.—Supported by Messrs. Wright, Maynard, S. Smith, Hughes, Wieland, Lyon, Miss Chaplin, and Mrs. Frank Matthews. To conclude with THE WRECK ASHORE.—Principal Characters by Messrs. Lyon, Maynard, O. Smith, Wright, Mrs. Yates, and Miss Woolgar.—Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Second price at 9. Doors open at half-past 6, commence at 7 o'clock.

**COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.**—NOTICE.—Open Every Day, from Ten till dusk. The Grand PANORAMA of LONDON, taken from St. Paul's, the SALOON of ARTS, with the Picture of the Death of Nelson, &c.; together with the View from the Summit of the Building. The Building in which this Picture is exhibited is always kept at a pleasant temperature.

**GLACIARUM, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR.**—The Subscribers to the Glaciarium and the Public are respectfully informed that the Artificial Ice lately destroyed by a storm of rain, which inundated it, has been magically refrozen, the snow has again fallen on the mountains, rocks, and trees, and the picturesque little GLACIER, formed of the ice, again tempts the venturesome Skater to descend with rapidity to the ice-bound Lake of Lucerne, now refrozen as solid as ever; and Skaters and sceptic Visitors are invited to witness this extraordinary opportunity, which is not to be repeated only one in the world, which will be repeated to the Public daily, from 11 in the morning until 5; and illuminated in the evening from 6 o'clock till 10, with the addition every evening at 7 of a promenade musicale, and the extra novelty of Sledges on the frozen lake for ladies and children, without additional charge. Admittance, 1s.; Children, 6d.; Skaters, 1s.

**THE SHRINE OF NAPOLEON, or GOLDEN CHAMBER,** containing the lamp bed on which he died in exile, late the property of Prince Lucien, for which Madame TUSAUD and SONS purchased the original Picture of Napoleon, the magnificent Cot of the King of Rome; the original Picture of Napoleon, for which he set to Lefevre; Maria Louisa, by Gerard, his master-piece; the King of Rome, from Life; Lucien, by Lethiere; the celebrated Military Carriage, purchased by Mr. Bullock, with the authority of Government, from the Prince Regent, for 2500; the Table of the Marshals, valued at 12,000; the Clothes he wore as an exile—being altogether a matchless exhibition. Madame TUSAUD and SONS, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Admittance, one large room, 1s.; two rooms of Napoleon and Chamber of Horrors, 6d. Open from eleven o'clock in the morning till dusk; and from seven in the evening till ten.

**AS BUTLER, age 50, who is about to leave his present place,** where he has lived One Year and Eight Months; he has previously lived in good families, and can be recommended by his present employer, as a respectable servant.—Address, Mr. BURTON, Hawley, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

**SEA SIDE.**—To be LET, FURNISHED, from the end of October, a DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, on the southern coast, with large garden, coach-house, stable, and field, on moderate terms, to a party who would take care of the same. It is well adapted for a winter residence, being highly recommended by several eminent physicians.—Apply at the office of Mr. William Bromley, solicitor, Gray's-inn-square.

**STOOPING OF THE SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION** of the CHEST effectually prevented in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen of all ages, by the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is simple and easily fitted, and can be forwarded per post, by Mr. A. BINYON, Wholesale Depot, 40, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden, London; or full particulars may be obtained on enclosing a postage stamp.

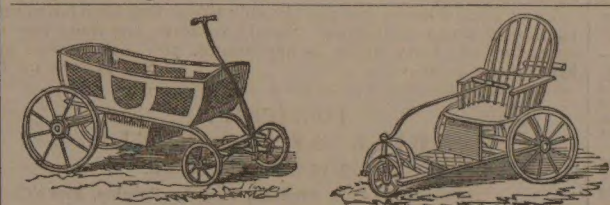
**SILVER TEA and COFFEE SERVICES.**—Drawings of the newest patterns will be forwarded, post free, to any part of the country, in answer to a paid letter, with full particulars of size, weight, and price; or purchasers will find a most extensive assortment of the Silver Services in the Show-rooms. Either Teapot, Sugar-basin, Cream-ewer, or Coffee-pot, may be had separately.—T. COX SAVORY, Silver-smith, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**DENSHAM'S FARINACEOUS FOOD** is recommended by the first medical authors of the age. See Pencil on Diet.—For Infants it is invaluable, they thrive on it when all other means fail.—Sold in packets at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, a saving of 50 per cent. over the ordinary preparations; the large sizes are recommended for economy.—Wholesale orders should be sent to the Manufacturer, 7, Pall Mall East, London.

**COMMERCIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, FAMILY ENDOWMENT, and LOAN ASSOCIATION:** 112, Cheap-side, London. Lives Assured on every known system.—Every description of Life-risk taken.—Loans granted on Personal and other Securities.—Endowments for Children; premiums returnable.—Annuities, immediate and deferred.—Commission to all parties bringing business. Prospectuses to be had on application to 112, Cheap-side.

**WOOLLEN CLOTHS, &c.**—Buyers of Woollens in Town and Country trade will do well to call at GAIN'S and Co.'s, 47, Ludgate Hill, London, to select from their New and Extensive Stock of Waterproof Beavers, Cloths, Tweeds, Fancy Trousers, Vestings, &c. Tailors requiring cuts for Ready Money will be served on the best possible terms, participating in the great advantage of goods bought of needy manufacturers and sent to the public. The public are respectfully informed, that for the greater comfort of the assistants in this concern the premises will in future be closed at seven o'clock.

**GROSSMITH'S INVENTION.**—The season of the year having arrived for the use of GROSSMITH'S READING PRESERVERS for the Lips, Hands, Face, &c., 200,000 Boxes, 6d. each, and 100,000 Pots, at 1s. each, are completed, ready for sale. \* \* A constant supply of the Shaving Soap, 1s. per pot. Tooth-powders, 9d. Hair Nourisher, 1s., and Wash Cakes (Toilet Soap), 6d. each.—Warehouse at Shop, 135, Strand. N.B. A correct Painting of Grossmith's Factory, Reading, is in the Strand Window; and numerous paintings of the Shakespeare Jubilee, and other historical events, in the Wellington-street window.



**INVALID WHEEL CHAIRS,** on every plan, studios of comfort to Invalids, from the cheapest to the most expensive builds, new and second-hand, may now be had on sale or hire, at greatly reduced prices. Claret Carriages, light, strong, easy, and safe; so perfectly secure that children may be entrusted to the care of such with impunity; now in use from the palace to the cottage. A great collection of all kinds of Children's Airing Carriages, at very low prices. Ingram's Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.

"On est ordonné de la rhubarbe et du séné Mais moi, j'ai la pour nous."—Scribe.

It is pleasant to eat a light delicate SPONGE CAKE; but by eating it to do without the doctor and his nauseous stuff is better. All you that cannot take physic; all mothers with spoilt children, who will not be coaxed to take what is to do them good; look to this, and send for a packet (1s. 1½d.) of DRABBLE'S APERTIENT BISCUITS, which are a vegetable purgative without calomel, and in the pleasant disguise of a sweetmeat. Sold by W. DRABBLE, Chemist, 25, Bedford-row, and all Venders.

**NOW READY, BERDOE'S WINTER VENTILATING and REALTY WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, SHOOTING JACKETS, &c.** in great variety. New and much approved styles. Five years' extensive trial—a constantly increasing sale—the general and cordial recommendation of those who have adopted them—and a host of imitations of these gentlemanly and established garments—furnish the best evidence of their efficiency and value. An inspection is confidently invited. Also, of an extensive assortment of first-rate materials and garments for the present season, guaranteed to exclude any description or continuance of rain whatever. Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (north side).

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**J. SPARKES HALL'S PATENT ELASTIC ANKLE** BOOTS require neither lacing, buttoning, nor tying; they can be put on and off in a moment, without trouble or loss of time. The constant annoyance of laces breaking, buttons coming off, holes wearing out, and many other imperfections in the ordinary modes of fastening, suggested the improvement which is now submitted to the public. No boots ever afforded such variety of play and motion to the feet and ankles, or corresponded so exactly to their natural and anatomical form.—308, Regent-street, Langham-place, opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

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**THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE, No. 7, for NOVEMBER,** Edited by DOUGLAS JERROLD, price One Shilling, will contain the following Original Articles, Illustrated with NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS by Kenny Meadows, Leech, Hine, Prior, Charles Martin, and Lee:—The Chronicles of Cloverbrook, by the Editor—Beaus of England—The Hall of Blood, by Miss Pardoe—Flirtation with Sitters—A Page of Phenology, by Paul Prendergast—The Boy and the Flowers—Westminster Abbey, as it is and as it was, by Libra—The Captive Bird and his Mistress, by Florence Wilson—The Boys of London—The News-Boy, by Mark Lemon—Memory, by W. H. Dixon—The Last of the Ballad-Singers—Egyptian Bird Mummies—Adventures of a Brocade Petticoat—My Philosophy—England thirty Years Ago, by Luke Haden, M.D.—Hanwell Lunatic Asylum—The Valley of the Shadow of Death, &c.

Subscribers are informed that an Ornamental Title-page and Preface to the First Volume is Published with this Number, which may be had of all Booksellers, and at the Illustrated Magazine Office, 2, Crane-court, Fleet-street. Covers may be had to bind the First Volume.

**A VALUABLE and FASHIONABLE MILLINERY BUSINESS** to be DISPOSED OF on reasonable terms; the Shop and Premises to be let in a leading thoroughfare at the West End.—Enquire at 4, A. Edward street, Portman-square.

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**TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,** Patronised and sanctioned by her Majesty the QUEEN, the Royal Family, and the several Courts of Europe.—This elegant and fragrant preparation effectually eradicates all Pimples, Spots, imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the hands, arms, and neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. As a safeguard against Chloasma and Chapped Skin its virtues are universally acknowledged. Price 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

**CAUTION.**—The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S KALYDOR printed on the wrapper, and A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers. \* \* All others are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

**SHIRTS and STOCKS.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 166, Strand,** (Established 20 years), solicits the attention of gentlemen to the shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including collar and cuffs. They are made from Maresland's patent shirting, with fine linen fronts, collars, and cuffs; the very best work, the Corazza and other new styles, and are superior to what are usually sold for 8s. 6d. Also, all linen, 10s. 6d., usual price 12s. 6d. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist, right. One sent as a sample to any part of the kingdom, carriage paid, upon receipt of a post-office order for the amount, with 1s. in addition as part payment of carriage. W. E. W.'s stocks are unequalled particularly his everlasting cloth, with bows, 2s. 6d.; long ends, 3s. 6d.; and rich satin, 4s. 6d.; long ends, 6s. 6d. One sent post-free, on receiving the amount, and the length and breadth required in inches. Gentlemen waited upon with samples in any part of London.

**MOURNING.—Court, Family, and Complimentary.**—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description), requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required will ensure every thing necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies not in mourning requiring new and fashionable Black Mantles, Cardinals, Cloaks, &c., either in velvet, satin, or merinos, for carriage, promenade, or travelling, will find some of the latest patterns of the season at this establishment, as well as black velvets, satins, and dresses for dresses, of a superior texture. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced, in mourning, millinery, flowers, collars, head-dresses, bugle berthes, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, No. 247 and 249 Regent-street, (near Oxford-street).

**MORISON'S HYGIEAN MEDICINES.**—An Agent for the sale of the above Medicines is to be found in every Town in the United Kingdom, and most of the principal Cities throughout the World. See the words "Morison's Universal Medicines" are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each box in white letters on a red ground, without which none can be genuine. No Chemists or Druggists are allowed to sell Morison's Medicines.

The following are the principal depôts in London:—

Medical Dispenser Office, 368, Strand.

Mr. Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street.

Mrs. Good, 65, Cambridge-street, Edgeware-road.

Mr. Loft, 3, Park-place, Mile End-road.

Mr. Chappell, 34, Lombard-street, Cornhill.

Mr. J. Kaimes, 20, New road, St. George's-in-the-east.

Mrs. E. Dare, 25, Watling-street.

Mr. Baldwin, 33, Great Tower-street.

Messrs. Hanney and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

Mrs. Baucher, 123, Tottenham-court-road.

Mr. Norbury, Post-office, Brentford.

Mr. Loeve, 31, St. Anne's-square, Chelsea.

Mr. Batten, Library, Clapton.

Mr. H. Langley, 53, Great Chart-street, East-road, Hoxton.

Mr. R. Johnston, perfumer, &c., 68, Cornhill.

Mr. William Haller, 83, High Holborn.

All those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the Hygiean or Morisonian System of Medicine, should read the abridged "Morisoniana," also the "Hygiean," and other Hygiean publications, which may be had of all the Agents for Morison's Medicines throughout the Country, and at the Hygiean Office, 368, Strand, London. British College of Health, Hamilton Place, New-road, London.

**THE LATE DREADFUL GALES.**—General



**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS** will henceforward be on sale EVERY SATURDAY MORNING at JOHNSTONE and Co's, News Agents, Eden Quay, DUBLIN. Price 6d., postage free.—\* The Trade supplied.

**HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.**—In a few days will be published, four exquisitely-finished LITHOGRAPHIC DRAWINGS of Her Majesty's STEAM YACHT, the VICTORIA and ALBERT, by L. Haghe, Esq., from paintings by A. Condy, Esq., taken during the Royal Visit to the port of Plymouth. Price 7s. 6d. the set, plain; 10s. proofs; 15s. coloured.—London: ACKERMANN, Strand, and G. FOSTER, 114, Fenchurch-street; Plymouth: E. FOX.

**TO CLERKS OF THE PEACE.**—The SUPPLEMENT to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of SATURDAY, the 14th day of October, contains the full details of the recent CENSUS of ENGLAND and WALES. Price Sixpence. This work has been drawn up with great care and accuracy, expressly for this paper, and contains the population of every Parish, Chapelry, and Town in England and Wales, according to the Census of 1841. Where any difficulty arises in obtaining this Supplement, parties have only to inclose Sixpence in a letter, post-paid, addressed to Mr. LITTLE, Publisher, No. 159, Strand, London, who will forward it on receipt.

Just out, price 6d., neatly done up in a Tartan wrapper, and gilt edges.

**THE GRAVE OF GENIUS.**  
A Tale: true, yet marvellous. By J. O. LA MONT.  
"A picture of the struggles of unbridled genius in London. Told in touching and beautiful language. Nor is it devoid of keen and biting satire. The work is well worthy perusal; and we recommend it to the attention of our readers. Though unpretending, its style is refined, and its language correct; and as to simplicity and pathos it might have been written by Crabbe, without detracting from his reputation."—*The (Dublin) World*.  
London: W. STRANGE, Paternoster-row.

\* May be had, to order, of all booksellers in town and country.

**THE ARTISAN.**—The Number for November contains:—  
Art in Germany—The Atmospheric Railway—Paeley on the Operations of a Siege—The Health of Towns—Steam Engines without Fuel—Weale's Papers on Architecture and Engineering—The Building Acts—Cuttings and Embankments—Trades of Birmingham—Royal Mail Steam Company—Symbolism in Architecture—Direct Action Marine Engines—Practical Notes on Architecture and Building—Practical Notes on Steam Machinery—Poisson's Mechanics, and a vast number of other Articles and Accounts of all new Projects and Inventions. Price, with four quarto Plates and coloured Atlas Plate, one Shilling.

**MAGNIFICENT COLOURED ATLAS PLATE** given away with the November Number of the ARTISAN, showing at one view all the Direct Action Marine Engines of the whole of the Eminent Makers. The value of this Plate is One Guinea, but it is given gratuitously to every Purchaser of the November Number of the ARTISAN. N.B. Every Purchaser of the November Number is requested to take care that he gets this Plate gratis. In preparation:—The Temple Church—The Walhalla, and numerous Plates in Gold and Colours, all gratis with future Numbers.  
SIMPSON, MARSHALL, and Co.

**BOOKS OF AMUSEMENT, &c., with ENGRAVINGS.**—  
1. POPULAR TALES and LEGENDS, with 25 Engravings. Small 4to. 4s. 6d., cloth.  
2. EASTERN ROMANCE: select Tales from the Arabian, Persian, &c. Revised and adapted for popular reading. With 35 wood Engravings. Fcap. 8vo., bound in extra cloth, 7s. 6d. The renowned "Arabian Tales," &c. are here presented in a cheap and attractive form, and, at the same time, rendered fit for general perusal; thus supplying what has long been felt as a desideratum, especially for the young.  
3. SELECT PIECES, from the Poems of William Wordsworth. Small 4to., with ornamental borders, &c. (In a few days.)  
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5. THE ELEMENTS of KNOWLEDGE for the YOUNG. Square, 3s. 6d.  
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8. FABLES, STORIES, and ALLEGORIES. 2s. 6d. With Cuts.  
9. ROMANIC FICTION: select Tales, or short Romances, from the German of Fouqué, Chamisso, &c. With Vignettes. Fcap. 8vo., 7s., cloth. N.B.—This volume contains "The Prince's Sword," "The Victor's Wreath," "The Eagle and the Lion," "The Privy Councillor," and others, by Fouqué; "Peter Schlemihl, or the Shadowless Man," by Chamisso, &c.  
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11. THE WREN; or, the FAIRY of the GREEN HOUSE. 1s.  
12. LEGENDS and TRADITIONAL STORIES, in Prose and Verse. Square 16mo., containing Forty-seven Tales and a variety of Woodcuts. (Uniform with "Popular Tales,") 4s. 6d., cloth.  
13. THE SEASONS: Four Romances, by the late Baron de la Motte Fouqué. Spring, Undine; Summer, The Two Captains; Autumn, Aslanga's Knight; Winter, Sintram. Fcap. 8vo., with Illustrations. 7s. cloth. (In a few days.)  
14. NURSERY RHYMES, JINGLES, and SONGS, small 4to., with Borders and Vignettes. (In the press.)—London: J. BURNS, 17, Portman-street.  
N.B. Mr. Burns' complete List of Works of Imagination and Amusement for Old and Young, will be sent by post, gratis, on application.

**CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.**—The Committee, in requesting the AID of the BENEVOLENT for this Hospital, beg to state that there are annually admitted, for the relief which it affords, about 6,000 poor afflicted persons; and that it has altogether rendered assistance to upwards of 80,000 destitute objects, the greater part of whom were sufferers under severe diseases or painful accidents. Notwithstanding the utmost economy and care in the expenditure, the income of the charity, without the casual assistance of the affluent, would be far too limited to admit of so useful an exercise of its operations as could be desired, and the Committee, therefore, beg to state that Donations and Annual Subscriptions are most thankfully received by the Rev. G. H. Bowers, the Treasurer, No. 7, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; by the Committee, Secretary, and Clerk, at the Hospital; and by Messrs. Drummmond, Messrs. Coutts, Messrs. Hoare, and the neighbouring bankers. The establishment and its domestic and financial concerns are always open to inspection.  
JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

**UMBRELLAS.**—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to call the attention of the Public to their GUINEA UMBRELLA, which, for durability and lightness, is not to be excelled.—140, Regent-street; and 94, Fleet-street.—N.B. A large stock of German Umbrellas, with best ivory handles, &c., from 18s. each. Also, ladies Umbrellas, from 7s. 6d. to 21s. each.

**SIX Pounds of good sound TEA for Eighteen Shillings.**—The EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY announce a further reduction of 4d. to 6d. per lb., and are resolved, while the Merchants continue to supply the market so liberally, that the public shall reap the benefit.  
No. 3, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

**BOARD and RESIDENCE.—LONDON and BRIGHTON.**  
—Families, Ladies and Gentlemen, requiring superior accommodation, and an elegant home, may find all they can desire at No. 6, Clifford-street, Bond-street, London, or 7, Marine Parade, Brighton, where they will also find every comfort, combined with good society, superior wines, and a capital table. A Private Sitting-room may be had if required. Apply to Mrs. KING, as above.

**IMPROVED ELASTIC WINTER GAITERS for Ladies,** which afford convenience by drawing on without lacing or buttoning, and comfort and neatness, without pressure. They are made in black and coloured silks, cashmere, and worsted, of various textures, suitable for home, the carriage, promenade, or equestrian wear. Can be forwarded in a letter, from POPE and PLANTE, Manufacturers of all the best descriptions of hosiery, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

**EMPLOYMENT.**—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many during the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

**CITY EQUITABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,** No. 3, Fleet-street, near Temple Bar.—Gentlemen in search of a Tailor, will run risk by giving one trial to the proprietor of the above small establishment. He is not only thoroughly capable of fitting them well, but is satisfied that his style, quality, and prices, are such as must in all respects give satisfaction. He uses materials which are almost exclusively confined to West-end Tailors. The only articles kept ready made are a choice assortment of the different descriptions of Waterproof Coats, really good, and very cheap, suitable for the present season. A list of prices forwarded, on application to G. EVANS.

**DOVOR.—LONDON HOTEL.**—W. J. HOLLYER begs most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that he has entered upon the above old-established Hotel, which he has entirely re-furnished and fitted up with every requisite for comfort and convenience. It is situated adjoining the Steam-packet Quay, near the Railway Terminus, the Custom House, and the Alien Office, and commands a fine view of the Harbour, Sea, and Castle. Families or Gentlemen boarded for any length of time, on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. W. J. H. trusts, by superior accommodation and moderate charges, to merit the encouragement of the visitors to Dovor and the Continent.—Excellent Stabling. Lock-up Coach-houses.

**JAMES HEELEY and SONS** beg most respectfully to inform their friends that they have reduced the price of the "Public School Pen," so justly estimated, to 2s. 6d. per box, containing One Gross. In order to meet the increased demand caused by the extension of Day-school Instruction, now so generally adopted, they have also introduced a strong waterproof Pen, designed THE BRITISH SCHOOL PEN, of FINE and MEDICAL PORTLAND CEMENT, the best of the kind, and call the attention of the Managers of such Institutions to the same, which they offer to Schools at ONE SHILLING PER GROSS. A Sample Gross forwarded to order. The cost of postage will be 4d.—Mount-street, Birmingham.—London Agent: R. GOSWELL, 5, Paternoster-row.

**THE METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY, Offices, No. 1, Craven-street, Strand, London.**—LOANS are advanced by this Company, to respectable persons on the security of responsible housekeepers, in sums of £10 10s., £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £45, and £50, for periods, at the option of the borrowers, of twenty-five weeks, at 2½ per cent., or of fifty weeks, at 5 per cent.; to be repaid by weekly instalments.—Forms of application, and particulars, may be obtained at the offices, as above, which are open daily from Eleven till Three o'clock. If the securities are approved, the loan is granted without delay. Larger amounts are granted by the Company upon special agreement with the Directors.

**EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,** No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.—Established January, 1819.  
PRESIDENT—SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, Bart., Rook Cliff, Lymington.  
VICE-PRESIDENT—GEO. FORBES, Esq., 9, Fitzroy-square.—With Twelve Directors  
FACILITIES are offered by this long-established Society to suit the views and the means of every class of Insurers. Premiums are received yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, or upon an increasing or decreasing scale. The insured for life participate substantially in the profits realised. A liberal commission is allowed to Solicitors and Agents.  
DAVID FOGO, Secretary.  
N.B.—Agents are wanted in towns where none have yet been appointed.

ELEGANT MANTELETS at 12s. 9d.

**BAILEY and Co.** beg to announce to the public, that they have now on sale watered Cardinals, lined with silk, and trimmed with silk bullion fringe, 21s. Also, a lot of rich Genoa Velvets, lined with silk, and trimmed with German fringe, 39s. 6d.; also, 854 Musquash Boas, at 5s. 9d., and a lot of well-seasoned Squirrel Boas, at 9s. 6d.; real French seal Boas, at 28s. 6d.; 137 good Squirrel Muffs; a lot of real Lynx Muffs, at 14s. 9d., and Ermine at 12s. 9d.; Caps, Cuffs, and Flat Boas in great variety. They are recommending the Grecian Merinos at 2s. 8d., equal to French for durability and colour; 15 good black silk Girdles, three yards long, at 9s. 6d.; a large stock of Witney Blankets, Counterpanes, and 40 Sheetings, and Alpaca Merinos, commencing at 1s. 6d. per yard.—BAILEY and Co., Albion House, 77, St. Paul's Churchyard, near Ludgate-hill.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 1st Nov., 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—I have just returned from an excursion amongst our most fashionable ateliers, with a view to furnishing your columns with something more worthy of your notice than the contents of my late letters. I have, however, seen nothing very extraordinary, the changes here being as yet mere modifications of former fashions, of which you have already had a description. I will, however, describe for you three models which our fashionable world has accepted without opposition. The first of these is a robe of Isphahan Pekin, of a pearl grey colour, ornamented upon the front of the skirt with a sort of pleating, à la vieille, in satin ribbon; corsage plain and high, with a ruche, which is made to meet that on the skirt; Oriental sleeves, and under sleeves in muslin, with ruffles of lace. The next was a robe of dark poul de soie, of which the skirt was trimmed with a deep flounce, surmounted by a pinked ruche of similar materials: the corsage is half high, plain and pointed: the pelerine is fitted to this in the shape of a canzon behind, open upon the shoulder, forming a jockey over the sleeve, and finishing in a point upon the front of the corsage, trimmed all round with a pinked ruche, and the sleeves are frilled on the seam. The third dress consisted of an olive green robe of Constantine mohair, trimmed upon the front by a wide passementerie; the corsage plain and high, with plain sleeves; a sur-tout in black satin, falling a little below the knee, trimmed at its base by a deep flounce, en biais, with wide pleats, bordered by narrow black lace, surmounted by a ruche of satin, which completes the costume. I had almost forgotten to say, that both sides of the front, the opening at the bottom, and the edge of the collar, are also trimmed with a ruche.

The pelerines now generally worn are made in four pieces, two for the front and two for the back, to the top of the shoulder; the latter are joined by a perpendicular seam.

The morning dresses I have seen are as little remarkable as the others. The prettiest things of the sort that have fallen under my observation, are redingotes of Scotch Alpaga, blue and black, the skirts trimmed upon the front by a range of silk buttons. The corsage, which is high, is formed like that of a riding habit, and is closed by buttons, which come down to meet those on the skirt; the sleeves are Oriental, with muslin undersleeves and ruffles.

There is as yet no change in the form of hats, the only difference consisting in the materials of which they are composed, and it is not very likely that the shapes now in use will be much varied before the end of the year. In a visit which I lately paid to the saloons of Leclère, I obtained a glimpse of every thing which our public taste has as yet sanctioned. Amongst these novelties, I observed some white satin and green velvet hats, trimmed with long plumes; and others in blue African velvet, with three small plumes disposed en guirlands. As objects of great novelty I shall only cite some hats trimmed, the shaded plumes of two colours; and some others of cut velvet and figured silk, trimmed either with lace, feathers, flowers, or velvet ornaments.

I now think I have given you the only things that have fallen under my notice worth description. Should, however, any thing very new or particularly tasty make its appearance, you may depend upon hearing of it from  
HENRIETTE DE B.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### TRIAL OF O'CONNELL.

JUDGE BURTON'S CHARGE.

DUBLIN, Thursday Evening, Five o'clock.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor and the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls opened the Court of Chancery to-day with the usual formalities. The judges all breakfasted with the Chancellor at his mansion in Stephen's-green, and afterwards proceeded in state to the Four Courts, in the hall of which his lordship was saluted by them and the law officers of the crown in the customary form. The hall, courts, and passages were crowded to a much greater extent than we remember for many years, owing, no doubt, to the unusual circumstance of so many state trials being expected to come on during, or immediately after, term. After his lordship left the hall he took his seat on the bench in the Court of Chancery, at nearly two o'clock, when a number of gentlemen were called to the bar, and had the usual oaths administered to them.

**COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.**—The Hon. Mr. Justice Burton took his seat upon the bench shortly after one o'clock, at which time the court presented an appearance almost unprecedented for excitement and anxiety, it having been known that the grand jury before whom the bills of indictment against Mr. O'Connell and the other members of the Repeal Association would be preferred, was to be sworn; and also that his lordship's charge would be unusually interesting upon that account.

The galleries were crowded with ladies, and also with lawyers who could not find admission into their proper seats from the anxiety which prevailed amongst the junior members of the bar to witness the proceedings.

Judge Perin entered the Court at 12 o'clock, and proceeded at once to swear in the gentlemen who were subsequently sworn in, and called to the bar before the Lord Chancellor.

David Charles La Touche, Esq., High Sheriff of the county of Dublin, and Charles Cobb, Esq., High Sheriff of the county, were in attendance at an early hour, as were also a large number of grand jurors for both city and county.

The city grand panel was first called upon a fine of £20., when, after some time, the proper number was sworn in. The same course was adopted with regard to the county grand jury.

The Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith, her Majesty's Attorney General, and Richard W. Greene, Esq., the Solicitor General, were in attendance.

Mr. Justice Burton then proceeded to charge the jury. He said, "Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the county of the city of Dublin, there is not any of the ordinary business which makes it necessary for me to make any particular observations to you, and if any difficulty in the discharge of your duty occurs to you, the court will be ready at any time to give whatever advice or assistance which may be in your power. But, gentlemen, you are yourselves, I am sure, well aware that there is a matter likely, and I believe certainly, to be brought before you, of very great anxiety, and very great public feeling, and I consider it my duty, in as summary a way as possible, to make such observations upon the subject alluded to as I hope may, in some measure, assist you in the discharge of those duties. Gentlemen, there is an indictment likely to be preferred for your consideration, and I have to state, as I know you are well acquainted with the informations against the parties who are accused, that after the bills are found by the grand jury they will be obliged to be prepared for their defence. You are, therefore, only to hear the evidence in support of the prosecution—the witnesses will be sworn by you, and you are not only to hear evidence plainly given, but you may cross-examine the witnesses, in order, if you consider it necessary, to form a satisfactory judgment as to their credit. If, upon a careful examination, the majority of the grand jury, amounting to at least 12, are satisfied that a sufficient case has been laid before them to show the propriety of putting the accused party or parties upon their trial, you must find a true bill. On the contrary, if you consider or are satisfied of the inconsistency of the evidence in support of it, you will ignore the bill, and the parties will be discharged from your jury. The sufficiency, therefore, of the evidence depends upon this, namely—whether, if the party were put on his trial upon a plea of not guilty, and no evidence was given upon his behalf, and that the

whole case rested on the evidence for the prosecution, he could justly be found guilty. Gentlemen, if you find the indictment to be true, or some one of the counts of the indictment to be true, it is sufficient to warrant you in finding bills; and in the latter case, the accused would be only put on his trial upon these counts which were found. When a bill is preferred against several persons, it may be found against only some of those persons, and registered against the rest, subject, however, to exception—that, when a bill is preferred, charging two or more persons with attempt at conspiracy, it cannot be found against one of them only. Gentlemen, I will now tell you that, as I understand, a bill is likely, and is intended to be submitted to you against a certain number of persons specified in it, charging them with a conspiracy—that is, with conspiracy together—and arguing amongst themselves, and concurring with one another, in a design to effect certain purposes unlawful, or, at least, to effect certain purposes, whether in themselves unlawful or not, by unlawful means." In the course of his address, the learned judge alluded to all the important charges contained in the indictment preferred by her Majesty's Attorney-General against certain parties charged with conspiracy, &c. He dwelt upon the clauses that had reference to the "monster meetings," to the collection of money in the United Kingdom as well as in Ireland, the Arbitration Courts, tampering with the army and navy, and to the libels in the newspapers, but at the late hour at which he concluded it is impossible to give more than the above meagre outline.

At the conclusion of this important charge, the Attorney-General intimated that the indictments would be sent before the jury at eleven o'clock next morning.

It will be seen that the state prosecutions are to be tried by the City, and not the County Grand Jury.

**CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT INFORMER.**—During the morning an application was made to the Clerk of the Crown, on behalf of Mr. Barrett, to receive informations against Mr. Hughes, the Government reporter, but that functionary refused to accede to the application. A similar application was made to Judge Burton, after his lordship had charged the jury. A number of affidavits were tendered to the Court on the part of the applicant. After considerable discussion, the court determined to receive the affidavits next morning.

DUBLIN, Friday Evening, Quarter to Five.

The greatest possible interest was manifested throughout the whole of the day to learn the decision of the grand jury on the bills of indictment against Mr. O'Connell, &c., which were sent before them at half-past 11 o'clock this morning. From the immense length of the indictment—33 yards of parchment, closely printed—the jury were occupied reading it up to half-past four o'clock this afternoon. A large number of witnesses were in attendance, but as the jury were still reading the indictment not one had been called in for examination. It is not likely that the bills will be returned before to-morrow night, if even then. Nothing of the slightest public interest occurred in any of the courts to-day. A large concourse of persons surrounded the courts, and every interest was used to gain admission into the interior of the Court of Queen's Bench.

**DEPARTURE OF THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL OF RUSSIA.**—On Thursday his Imperial Highness left Mivart's Hotel for Greenwich. His Excellency Baron Brunow, M. de Berg, M. de Koudrinsky, and Chevalier Benkhansen, had preceded his Imperial Highness to Woolwich. On reaching Greenwich, his Imperial Highness was conducted over the Hospital by the Lieutenant-Governor, Rear-Admiral Sir James A. Gordon, and on leaving the chapel, the Grand Duke visited the respected and gallant Governor, Sir Robert Stopford, and about half-past eleven departed for Woolwich, to embark for Rotterdam.

Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council at Windsor Castle, on Friday next, the 10th inst., at three o'clock, when it will be ordered that Parliament be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 14th, to some future day.

It is confidently stated in the theatrical circle, that Madame Vestris has again become lessee of Covent-Garden Theatre.

Lord Stanley is expected in town on the 14th instant.

The Attorney and Solicitor-General transacted business this morning at the Home Office.

Sir Thomas Fremantle has left town for his seat in Buckinghamshire.

Sir Robert Peel is expected in town the beginning of next week. The right hon. baronet and most of the Cabinet Ministers have accepted invitations to dine with the Lord Mayor-elect at Guildhall, on the 9th of November.

The Lord Mayor elect (Alderman Magnay) gave his first state dinner on Thursday, at the Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street, after having been presented to the Lord Chancellor. The entertainment was of the most costly and elegant description, and consisted of turtle and every other delicacy of the season.

**THE NELSON MONUMENT.**—The operation of raising the statue of Nelson to the top of the column in Trafalgar-square was completed last night about six o'clock, and the arrival of the effigy at its exalted destination was signalled by the hoisting of a union jack at the highest point of the scaffold.

**COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE TENURE OF LAND IN IRELAND.**—This Commission consists of five gentlemen, with Lord Devon as Chairman—their names are George Alexander Hamilton, M.P., and Mr. Wynne, of Hazlewood, both Tories; Wm. Tighe, of Woodstock, and More O'Ferrall, M.P., both Liberals. We regret very much to state that Mr. O'Ferrall has declined to act, principally in consequence of the delicate state of his health, which would not justify him in undergoing the anxiety and fatigue to which, as a member of the Commission, he would be subject.

The Royal West India mail packet, the Dee, left Southampton at four o'clock on Thursday, with the West Indian and South American mails, also taking out between seventy and eighty passengers, among whom is Sir William and Lady Codrington, daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, who will return to this country by the February packet.

The first stone of the proposed new church at Kensall-green was laid on Thursday by the Venerable Archdeacon Lonsdale (principal of King's College), in the presence of a large number of the most respectable inhabitants of the district. The archdeacon was assisted in the interesting ceremony by several of the local clergy.

**MORE POLICE FOR WALES.**—Application has been made to the Police Commissioners for another detachment of the Force, to proceed to the disturbed districts of Wales. The whole of the A division having been already drafted to Wales, the Commissioners ordered Superintendent Grenville, of the L division, to select 13 constables and a sergeant from his division; and Sergeant Lufton, No. 7, and 13 constables, immediately volunteered for the service, and were ordered off by railway last evening.

**VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT (This Day).**—THE CORPORATION OF GLOUCESTER V. WOOD AND OTHERS.—THE LATE MR. JAMES WOOD'S WILL.—His Honour Vice Chancellor Wigram gave judgment in this case, which was a bill filed by the corporation of Gloucester to recover from the executors of the late Mr. James Wood, the wealthy banker of that city, the amount of two legacies, one for £160,000, and the other for £40,000, amounting to £200,000, which was bequeathed to the corporation by codicils in a will made by the testator in July, 1825. His Honour remarked on the wording of the will and codicils, and concluded his observations by saying it was his clear opinion that he must dismiss the bill filed by the corporation to recover the legacy of £200,000. With respect to costs, they must stand over for the present.

**GUILDHALL (This Day).**—William Small, a navigator, was finally examined under the following circumstances:—On the 19th ult., the prisoner entered the shop of Mr. Ivo, goldsmith, of Cornhill, and offered a gold Maltese cross for sale. Some suspicion being entertained that it was not honestly come by, an intimation was given to the prisoner, and he "ran out," but was pursued and given into the custody of a policeman, and on being searched, several rings and a quantity of jewellery were found secreted on him. He stated that he picked them up on the Dover Railway, near Folkestone. Yesterday, however, a lady named Boice, residing at Walmer, attended, and stated that the articles belonged to her sister (the wife of Captain Cannon), who was now on her way to Malta; they were stolen, with other property, from a wagon, between Folkestone and Walmer.—The prisoner was sent for two months to Bridewell, for being unlawfully in possession of the same.

**THE CHARGE OF FORGERY ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.**—George Potter, who has been several times examined on a charge of obtaining £4 from Mr. Izod, the well-known auctioneer, on a forged note of the Bank of England, was again brought up, and remanded till Tuesday next.

## FOREIGN.

**SPAIN.—TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.**—BARCELONETTA, Oct. 29.—Two war steamers from Tarragona have landed 1,000 infantry. The captain-general has sent siege ammunition to Girona. The batteries of the town and forts have not resumed the firing.

**MADRID, Oct. 29.**—The Queen's troops have entered Leon. All the promoters of the rebellion have betaken themselves to flight.

We have received the Madrid journals of the 26th ult.; the news which they contain had reached us previously by telegraph. In the report of the speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on presenting the bill for declaring the majority of the Queen, the cabinet declares its conviction of having, in this affair, consulted the national will, and of the measure being of a nature to give force to the Government and tranquillity to the nation.

**PARIS, Nov. 3.**—There is Madrid news of the 29th. The commission had approved of the law to declare the Queen of age. The report was to be laid before the Chamber on the 30th. The debate was to commence on the 2d. As soon as it was over the Queen was to be declared in full possession of her sovereign power. Ministers would resign, and Olozaga be prime minister. The Galician towns have risen, but Saragossa has surrendered upon terms to Concha. There was news of the 29th from Barcelona. Reinforcements had arrived from Tarragona, but there had been no firing. Leon had submitted on a compromise.

**GRECE.**—A counter-revolution has been attempted in Greece. General Colocotroni, one of King Otto's aides-de-camp, attempted to seduce the troops to an abandonment of their allegiance. The plot was detected, and the traitor denounced. His Majesty convened the Council of State, and solemnly denied any participation in, or knowledge of, the design. The reluctance which his Majesty evinced to surrender up the officer, whose inveterate dislike to constitutional rule had nearly involved himself and his royal master in irretrievable ruin, created some doubts of the integrity of purpose by which the King was actuated in making the disclaimer. He was, however, at length surrendered to the authorities; and, with a moderation which has distinguished the leaders of the revolution throughout their proceedings, was merely ordered to quit the country he had sought to deprive of its newly-acquired liberties. He arrived at Trieste on the 29th ult., and left on the 23d for Munich.

The Paris papers of Wednesday contain nothing of public interest.

London: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, November 4, 1843.